THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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Political Notes.

—Mr. Randall will divide the honors of President-maker with Justice Bradley.

—Friday has been a lucky day for Mr. Hayes. He was nominated and declared elected on that day.

—Some extreme Democrats builded better than they knew when they elected Mr. Randall Speaker.

—It will be some time before unfledged congressmen will have another opportunity to project themselves at full length upon the national canvass.

—Reactionary members of Congress are trying to figure up the sum total of advantages which they have gained by their debilitating campaign as filibusters.

—Poppleton! Poppleton! It's a remarkable name! His behavior in the House showed a great deal more of the abruptness of his first syllable than of the weight of his last.

—It is a mistake to suppose Judge Black was trying to quote Longfellow the other day, and to say "the mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small." It wasn't a quotation at all. What he said was, "God's mills grind slow but dreadfully fine." He meant Mills of Texas.

—If Senator Bogy is anxious to read those 700 pages of printed testimony on the South Carolina case he can attack it at once. It will be quite as interesting to him as his speeches are to the country. Perhaps by sitting up nights he will be able to finish it by the time Congress meets in December.

—Mr. Tilden is a gentleman of discernment, and he probably knows in what manner and to what extent his sufferings in mind, body and estate have been alleviated by the incantations of his boss medicine-man in Washington. It is, however, the popular opinion that the Hon. D. D. Field has not earned his money.

—Wisconsin was one of the pivotal states in the late Presidential contest, and one on which Mr. Tilden confidently counted. As she gave her vote for Hayes, the politicians would naturally not be backward in claiming their reward. But Mr. Keyes, chairman of the Republican state central committee, says that "Wisconsin has nobody to recommend for a Cabinet appointment."

—Mr. Goode, of Virginia, is grieved because the state of South Carolina is not in his opinion properly represented. Inasmuch as Mr. Goode was not elected to the position which he decorates, it becomes him to speak reservedly on the subject of representation and misrepresentation. People do not forget that Mr. Goode was counted in and Mr. Platt was counted out by that strictly non-partisan tribunal, the present House of Representatives.

—Mr. Pelton didn't need to swear to Mr. Tilden's ignorance of those dissolute dispatches, for Mr. Tilden has already proclaimed his spotlessness. But it is pleasant to learn that Mr. Pelton also was incorruptible and undefiled. So it turns out that after all everybody was most exemplary. Messrs. Kelly and Grover, at one end, knew nothing about these slippery transactions, while Messrs. Tilden, Hewitt and Pelton, at the other, were equally guileless. Those sinful ciphers seem to be a very clear case of spontaneous generation.

—The Attorney-General has decided that "the conditions of admission to soldiers' orphan schools are: that the children must be destitute; that their fathers must have been residents of this state and engaged in the military service of the United States, and must have died or been permanently disabled in the service. Permanent disability from any other cause will not alone fulfill the conditions." This opinion was rendered in answer to the claims urged before the superintendent of soldiers' orphan schools that the destitute children of men who served during the war and have since died or been permanently disabled in other employment should be admitted, as also the children of soldiers still living and in destitute circumstances. The Attorney-General's opinion is full and complete, and under his interpretation of the laws soldiers' orphan schools will soon become extinct under the limitations of the law. Any other decision would have perpetuated the schools for some years.—[Clinton Republican.

Cock-a-doodle-do!

"I Crow Because my Candidates Were Legally Elected, Peacefully Inaugurated, and Because the Country Enters Upon a New Era of Prosperity and Peace!"

Let Well Enough Alone.

Now that Tilden has gone up and is no longer a possible President, and Democratic office seekers are no longer circulating petitions for the post-offices and Hayes has been inaugurated, we learn to our surprise that there are some Republicans who seek to take the place of our very efficient postmaster, Mr. Johnston. We have not regarded this office as, under a Republican administration, a place to be contested for. Mr. Johnston has given such general satisfaction to men of all parties—the entire community—that we did not suppose for a moment that any one would think of such a thing as making a change, and we are satisfied that no change that could be made would be satisfactory to the people of Bellefonte. It is true that Mr. Johnston has had the office two terms, but instead of this being a reason for his removal, it ought to be, under the circumstances, the very reason why he should be retained; because no man not peculiarly adapted for the position could retain it for eight years without having bitter personal enemies; and where is the man, woman or child in Bellefonte who says Johnston is not a first class post-master? We have never had a post-master who has done his duty with so much zeal, so much thoroughness, and so much ability. Such a man ought to be kept. The place needs him, the public needs him, the administration needs him. If a model post-master is to be removed simply to reward some place hunter, not only will the business of the department suffer, but the business men of the town will be greatly inconvenienced thereby. We hope that President Hayes will let well enough alone.

ONE of the last official acts of President Grant was the issuing of a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session on the 5th inst., at twelve o'clock M. The proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 5th day of March next, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive. Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, of which all those who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice. Given under my hand and seal of the United States, at Washington, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord 1877, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

POMEROY'S *Democrat* says:

Why is it that Democracy and drunkenness are so generally associated? Go where you will, three out of five Democrats are afraid to be known as temperance men, as if it was a disgrace to be a temperance man, and a crime to discountenance the cause of nine-tenths of the misery and three-fourths of the taxation now cursing this country. The Democratic politician who is up for office flies from rum hole to grog shop, from saloon to sample-room, to rally the Democracy. Public meetings are held in the whisky shops, and the very man who urges reform from Republican corruption, spends for whisky the last dollar he can borrow, and goes home drunk, or sees his audience in that condition. Hundreds of times have we been severely denounced for defending the cause of temperance, on the ground that without the whisky vote Democracy is a dead duck.

Pomeroy is a brick, and in this case don't carry a brick in his hat. By-the-by, how do some of our Centre county Democrats like it? as it fits some of them to a "t."

IT is decided that a batchelor is not competent to become President of the United States. Must be a married man with 8 or 7 children.

President Hayes' Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial—begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussion which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that

THE SENTIMENTS DECLARED IN ACCEPTING

the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of government as depends under the Constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the nation.

The permanent pacification of the country, upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution, have not yet been realized.

Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of these States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is an imparative necessity, required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is a true self-government, with respect to two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in these States.

PROTECTION TO BOTH RACES.

It must be a government which decides the interests of both races carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and laws, the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise.

In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainments implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fall into insignificance.

The question we have to consider, for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union, is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return of barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow men, to whom the interests of the common country and common humanity are dear.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting

PROBLEMS OF THE GRAVEST MOMENT,

to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all, by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local government, as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In this effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished in the important work of the restoration of the South.

It is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of our country has been arrested by the social and political revolutions through which it has passed. It now needs and deserves the considerate care of national government, within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy; but at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every part of the country, is the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority.

A WORD FOR THE SOUTH

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States, that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the colored line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North, or a united South, but a united country.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service—a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of official patronage, which have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change of the system of appointment itself—a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people; they meant that an officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory; they held that appointments to office were not to be made, nor expected, merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments.

The fact that both political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of

THE REFORM OF OUR CIVIL SERVICE,

recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

The President of the United States owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization, but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves his country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

With respect to the financial condition of the country, I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times.

UPON THE CURRENCY QUESTION,

intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseperable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of value, is one of the greatest obstacles of a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times and promptly convertible in coin.

I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our country to considering our relations with other lands, we are reminded, by international complications abroad threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times and to be strictly observed. This policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If unhappily questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all nations of the world.

THE PRESIDENTIAL BATTLE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have reached the close of a political contest, marked by the excitement which usually attends the contest between great political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were perhaps in no respect extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for that purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them, men of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and, with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for, and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute, in regard to which good men differ as to the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment, that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow.

THE GREAT VICTORY OF PEACE.

It has been reserved for the government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give the world the first example in the history of a great nation, in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law.

Looking for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow citizens here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessing not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace, and union—a union not depending upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people; that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and securest foundations; that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

—The Republicans of Lancaster lose their Mayor, but retain their senses. We have yet to hear of the first one who proposes a compromise or objects to a count of the vote in the usual way. The contest was a close one, and it is easy to see where and how it might have been won; but nobody cries aloud for a patent tribunal to count in the defeated candidate.

—The Democrats who are now howling over the Electoral Commission, forget who passed it. The vote on the bill in the two Houses stood 184 Democrats and 54 Republicans *for* the measure, and 18 Democrats and 85 Republicans *against* it. Had the Commission decided the other way, what a noble and patriotic set of men they would have been—in the eyes of the Democracy! As it is, they are rascals, cheats, swindlers, and we don't know what all.—[Lewistown Gazette.

—The Democratic members of Congress have adopted an address to the country. If there is anything the country really needs in this hour of business depression, it would seem to be an address. We think the new administration will be able to do something better, however.—[Gazette & Bulletin.

The End.

The country draws a long breath. Relief has come, and peace. The weary struggle which began in effect more than a year ago, which took definite form early in July of last year, which has stifled business and clogged the wheels of industry for many months, and pushed thousands of firms into the gulf of bankruptcy, has ended at last. A splendid era of prosperity gilds the horizon with the glow of dawn. Millions of patient workers have waited with sore hearts for that better day; millions of weary wives and hungry children have lived on hope until political wranglers could bring their long contest to an end. But it ends at last in a triumph of justice and law, of national honor and prosperity.

The country rejoices to-day, not only because the struggle is over, but because it does not end in the success of Mr. Tilden and his supporters. A great revulsion of public opinion toward him and his party has taken place since his nomination, and even since the election. Disclosures respecting his own conduct have been such as to destroy almost completely the confidence which many felt that genuine reform was possible through his inauguration. His party as a whole, and particularly that portion of it which represented his will most nearly, has utterly disgusted the country by its behavior. Not since the darkest days of 1861 has the Democratic party displayed such lack of decency, honor, or patriotism, such disregard of the prosperity of the country, such unscrupulous and revolutionary recklessness, as in this contest. The able and patriotic Democrats, to whom the country owes a peaceful ending of the count, have been outvoted in caucus, publicly denounced as traitors to their party, forced to fight against all the machinations of their candidate, his hired attorney, and the men who represented him at Washington, and have nearly seen a majority of all the Democratic votes in the House cast again and again, through weary days and nights, for dishonorable and revolutionary measures. All honor to the men whose courage and patriotism give the country peace. But they cannot but feel that the country ought to rejoice that it has escaped the clutches of the desperate revolutionists who fought so long under the lead of the attorney for Tweed and Tilden.

The country will rejoice the more because it knows Rutherford B. Hayes better than it did on the day of election. Every day and hour he has gained in public opinion, as Mr. Tilden has lost, not only by comparison but absolutely. Thousands who voted against Mr. Hayes now know that they can trust him wholly. Throughout a desperate contest which has excited so strong a man as Mr. Tilden to a hundred blunders, the calm, strong man of Ohio has made not one false step, uttered not a single injudicious word, and preserved a manly dignity and self-control which stands in startling contrast to the behavior of his opponent. But thousands honor him, not only because of the strong character thus shown, but because of the wise and brave things he has done. It was said that Mr. Hayes would be the mere tool of Republican extremists. Yet his first step after the election was to convince the best men of the South that its interests would be safe in his hands. In the face of savage opposition from desperate Republicans, though knowing that they might have power to defeat his inauguration, and in defiance of the schemers who were plotting to defeat it because they could not extort from him pledges of submission, this cool, brave, and patriotic man has reiterated in speech, by letter, and by the mouth of trusted friends, again and again, the liberal declarations of his letter of acceptance. Is this the man who, Democrats believed, would be the mere tool of extremists? The country knows better now. It knows that in Mr. Hayes it has elected a man who will be President himself, the tool of nobody, and the President, not of a party or a section, but of the whole United States.

The battle is over. When the time comes to bury the dead, Mr. Tilden and Mr. Field, and many smaller men, will be laid away, but the best of the victory is that the same still grave will swallow up the revolutionary Democracy and the Solid South. We shall see the last of that compact sectionalism which has threatened the Republic so long. The administration of Mr. Hayes will not fail to make permanent the separation which the recent struggles in the House have commenced. It will draw away from dependence upon a reckless and revolutionary party the best and purest of the Southern leaders. It will build up in that section a true Union party, in hearty sympathy with the progressive and liberal element of the North. Mr. Hayes does not conceal his purpose. The country no longer doubts his firmness, his sagacity, or his power. The better day is coming when we may see the Lost Cause and the Furled Banner, the revolutionary Democracy and the Solid South buried in one grave.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—If any Republican feels like proposing three cheers, throwing his hat into the air, firing a hundred guns, organizing himself into a torch-light procession, or anything of that kind, it is in order now.—[Indianapolis Journal.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

The Lass that Mowed the Hay for Me.

BY CANNIE D. CARVER.

'Twas summer's hottest, sultriest day,
When down within the meadow fair
I loaded up the wain with hay,
With all a farmer's pride and care.
We were three merry, hearty lads
As in the country you might see,
But none unto the barn would go,
To mow away the hay for me.

I wiped the moisture from my brow,
While sorely puzzled what to do;
"Would that this load of hay," I cried,
"Were down beneath the ocean blue!"
When out across the meadow green
There tripped a maiden fair to see;
Said she, "Young man, drive on thy team,
And I will mow the hay for thee!"

She climbed the ladder to my side;
Three times we drove around the field,
Breathing the perfume-laden air,
Then to the barn the load was wheeled.
Old monarch, in your char ot grand,
Beside your dowager cross and fat,
Ye never snuffed such breezes bland—
Ye never had a ride like that!

The creaking wain had scarcely stopped,
When o'er the bay the damsel sprung;
The twittering swallows seemed afraid,
So wild and loud her laughter rung.
And there with fun and gleeful mirth,
The little romp, so bold and free,
With her own dainty, dimpled hands,
Mowed back the fragrant hay for me.

The lillies and the withered leaves
Her tripping feet she tramped beneath;
Such lightsome sport she made of toil,
I in my wonder scarce could breathe;
No sign of weariness she showed,
As swiftly as the moments flew,
And when did disappear the load
I never thought, I never knew.

I helped her down from off the bay
With all a lover's tenderness;
Methinks I hear again to-day
Her dear heart throbbing 'neath her dress.
One warm, moist hand she placed in mine
The other on my shoulder pressed,
And as she bounded to the floor,
I clasped her, blushing, to my breast.

Oh, moment of estatic joy,
Whose memory the wasting years
Have tried but vainly to destroy,
And washed it oft with bitter tears!
I put my arm around her waist,
I kissed her cheek so fair to see;
"Would I might win the love," I said,
"Of the lass that mowed the hay for me!"

And then she blushed, and then she smiled
A smile as bright as morning's ray;
Again she blushed, and then she sighed,
And then from me she turned away.
She clasped and pressed her dainty hands,
And nervous, picked her bonnet straw;
"You don't mean—I never thought—
You are so queer—ask—ask—Papa!"

One little month of hope and love,
A month with joy supremely blest,
Then where the willows weep above
They laid my darling down to rest;
But like a dream of love and light
She lingers in my memory;
Oh, I'll ne'er forget, I cannot forget
The lass that mowed the hay for me.

SEMPRONIUS, N. Y., July, 1873.

Lucille's Mistake.

The visit over, bidding her adieu,
I took my hat, and, bowing low, withdrew,
Then starting homeward, soon I missed my cane,
Retraced my steps, and rang the bell again.
I heard a rush; the door flew open wide;
And with a bound Lucille was at my side.
Around my neck her lovely arms she threw,
Kissed me, ye gods! she kissed me through and through.
Stock still I stood, not daring to return
The glowing kisses that my lips did burn.
I tried to speak, and gasped, "I clean forgot,
I left my cane." She started as if shot,
And cried with sobs she vainly tried to smother,
"Oh dear! I thought 'twas Dan, my brother.
What shall I do?" she asked me o'er and o'er.
I lacked the courage to say, "Do it more!"
So, looking sheepish, seized upon my stick,
And forthwith homeward trotted double-quick.
When on my couch in vain I courted sleep,
I tossed, and pondered, "What a wealth of love
That girl possesses, other girls above!
And if a brother she should hold so dear,
How must a husband to her heart appear!"
The idea grew; and—well, to end the tale,
I sought her often, and to such avail
That, ere a twelve month its full course had run,
I woo'd, I won her; and we twain were one;
And once I told her that my love began
The night she kissed me in mistake for Dan.
"For Dan!" said she; "why, bless your stupid head,
Poor brother Dan was safe and snug in bed!"
"You didn't know it!" "Why of course I did,"
And in my breast her blushing face she hid.

* * * * * * * * *

Through all these years I did not once regret
My having fallen in the trap she set.
Happy am I, and happy, too, I've made her,
Although at times I laughingly upbraid her;
And then she says, "The moral, dear, of this is,
That girls don't often make mistakes—in kisses!"

Our Story Teller.

The Merton Mystery.

Brydges Merton, the banker and planter, was seated after dinner in his library, indulging the luxury of a cigar. He had many pleasant subjects of rumination, the middle-aged, well-to-do gentleman, with whom life had gone smoothly, notwithstanding the loss of a wife many years before. The two boys she left were at school; the plantation on the James river, designed for their inheritance, as it had been his, was flourishing under the care of an able overseer. Mr. Merton's affairs were prosperous. He was president of a bank, cultivated literary tastes, went much into society, and had excellent health. That something was wanting to happiness, however, was evident in the contraction of his forehead, visible in the waning daylight, and in the reddy glow which the fire began to throw out into the room. Presently, the scowl was replaced by a furtive smile, and the corners of the mouth twiched as he knocked the ashes from the end of his cigar.

The door was opened softly, and a colored servant, with a bow, presented a card on a salver.

His master took it up, uttered a surprised "humph," and smiled outright.

"Show him in," he said.

The black retired, and presently a gentleman entered, whom Mr. Merton rose to receive with scrupulous courtesy. He took a chair, some observations passed about the weather and other subjects of universal discussion.

Mr. Ainslie, the visitor, presided over an insurance office in Richmond, and was only known by name to the banker, as he never went into society. In a few moments he introduced the object of his coming.

"This is a sad business," he said, abruptly, "of young Orme."

"Very much so."

"It was a thunderstroke to me; I cannot believe it," remarked Ainslie.

"Not believe it!"

"I mean, I cannot believe Gerald has done anything wrong."

The banker shrugged his shoulders.

"How long has he been in your employ?" he asked.

The tone of contempt in his words betrayed more personal interest than he would have cared to show in the matter.

"Not long, it is true—only two years; but I would have staked my life on his integrity. Mr. Merton, I will do it yet; I can never think Gerald Orme has been guilty of forgery."

"Have you seen him since his arrest?"

"I have just parted from him. He declared to me, and I believe him, that the check was given him in payment for some property of his own—a pair of horses he had in Petersburgh; and that he received it in good faith as genuine, and so presented it at your bank."

"Let him prove that, and he will not be committed for trial. When is he to be examined?"

"To-morrow; there was no time after his arrest to-day."

"And he is——"

"I saw him in prison; he has not engaged counsel yet. I never was more astonished; I came to you at once."

"Why to me?"

"Why not to you, sir?" exclaimed the merchant. "Gerald is my principal clerk; he is charged with forging your name to a check for the purpose of obtaining five hundred dollars wrongfully. I am convinced there is some mistake; I want to bring you to the same conviction, and prevent the matter causing a scandal, which will ruin a deserving young man."

"You are his friend, Mr. Ainslie, and it is natural you should be slow to believe him guilty. It is very creditable to you—"

"Not his friend in the sense you mean, Mr. Merton. He has served me faithfully and well; he came to me with excellent references, which his conduct has justified. I cannot be mistaken in believing him a man of strict moral principles. That is all; and I want the young man fairly dealt by. I am convinced of his innocence. Will you give him a chance, Mr. Merton? Will you give him time to clear himself, before taking farther steps?"

The last words were spoken with energy, and a look of earnest appeal.

"I cannot interfere," replied the banker, coldly. Then, with a sudden change of countenance, he asked—"Has he any family?"

"None; his parents are dead, and he has no relation that I know of. But he is engaged, or as good as engaged, to be married."

"Ah!" the face of the rich planter expressed great interest. "Engaged?"

"Yes, to Miss Hammond. It is not likely a young man attached to so worthy a young lady would commit a crime."

"The more likely—because he would want means to recommend himself to her favor," said the banker, with darkening brow; and rising, he rang the bell, bidding the servant, when he appeared, to bring lights and refreshments.

Ainslie declined the latter, and only ventured on a little more urging in behalf of his young clerk. It was all useless. Mr. Merton had made up his mind to let the law take its course.

The visitor returned to report the ill-success of his mission.

More than half an hour the rich man, who had decided to prosecute the poor one to the ruin of his character, sat alone absorbed in thought. He had thrown aside his cigar and taken up a book; but he was not reading it. When he heard the roll of carriage wheels, he closed the volume and walked to the window. Drawing the heavy moreen curtains aside a very little, he saw a muffled figure alight from the carriage and lightly run up the steps of his house. "I expected this," he muttered, as he hastily resumed his leathern chair, and took up the book he had laid aside.

The door was opened widely, and, without announcement, a lady entered. Her face was veiled and her form wrapped in a dark cloak. She stopped near the door and stood still, as if lacking courage to advance.

The banker gracefully presented a chair, and begged his visitor to be seated. Suddenly she flung aside her veil and let fall her cloak, revealing a face of great beauty and a form of symmetry. She was a brunette of rich complexion, and excitement had called the color to her cheeks and given fire to her large black eyes. A curl or two of raven hair had fallen over her temples, and she nervously brushed back the intrusive locks. Her dress was of amber silk, trimmed with flounces of black thread lace, and a bertha of the same around the low corsage contrasted with her snowy neck, which was adorned with a necklace of pearls. She wore a long, white kid glove—the kind fashionable many years since—on the left arm; the right was bare, and showed a bracelet and rings of costly jewels.

"You will think it strange, Mr. Merton," her musical voice uttered, "my coming to your house, and—"

"I am most flattered and delighted, I assure you, Miss Hammond," answered the gentleman, while his voice trembled with emotion. "It's an honor I appreciate—"

"Hear me out, if you please, sir," cried the beauty, impatiently. "Coming here, and in this dress, is a very strange proceeding; and my father would have forbidden it, had he known what I meant to do. But I was just dressed for Mrs. Nealy's party."

"I hoped to meet you there," interrupted the banker, insinuatingly.

"When the news came—you know what," said the girl, falteringly, and dropping her eyes.

The gentleman did not speak; he was gazing on her face in a rapture of admiration.

The girl went on with an effort, as if forcing herself to speak. "Mr. Orme was to call for me; he sent me a note to tell me that he had been arrested, on your suit, Mr. Merton, and he was to be taken to—to jail. I was sure"—here a sob broke in—"oh, I was sure it was some dreadful mistake! and I stepped into the carriage at once and drove here, without a word to anybody. Mr. Merton, I want your assurance that it is a mistake!"

"Pardon me, Miss Hammond. It is no mistake that Mr. Gerald Orme presented to-day a forged check at the bank; that I detected the forgery, and that steps were taken to prosecute him."

The color fled from the girl's cheek; she trembled and clutched the back of the chair for support.

"Mr. Orme was arrested and will be brought up to-morrow morning for examination. If he is guiltless of forgery, he can then prove his innocence."

"*If* he is guiltless? Mr. Merton, you cannot doubt his being so!" Miss Hammond was again flushed, and her eyes sparkled with indignation.

"I beg you to be seated, Miss Fanny," pleaded her admirer, "and allow me to pour you out a glass of wine."

The lady declined the courtesy with an impetuous wave of her hand. "I know," she repeated, "you cannot suspect Mr. Orme. What do you mean to do, Mr. Merton?"

"Nothing, Miss Hammond. I cannot interfere in the matter. If the proof seems to establish the guilt of Mr. Orme, he will be committed for trial. He will have a fair hearing."

"And you will permit this, you who know he never did it!" cried the lady.

"How could I know it? On the contrary, I believe he committed the crime."

"You do not! You cannot! Mr. Merton, as you are a gentleman, I implore you to let this go no farther! Do not so terrible a wrong!"

"I do not see the wrong. The young man may be able to show from whom he received the forged check. I would be glad to see him exonerated."

"You would not, Mr. Morron! You are his enemy! You wish him ill—poor Gerald! and you would ruin him!" The girl burst into tears, and sank into the chair she had refused to take. "You would!" she repeated, sobbing violently. "I should not wonder if it was all a plot of yours for his ruin!"

The banker was silent for two or three minutes. Then he answered in a low, firm tone—

"So grave a charge against me, Miss Hammond, makes it necessary for me to prove my innocence by allowing the law to take its course. My interference would tend to justify your suspicion."

"Mr. Merton, do not torture me in this way. You know you can prevent any harm by withdrawing your prosecution."

"The district attorney is the prosecutor."

"But you are to be the witness! You have the check—"

"Certainly; and if summoned, I must give up the evidence in my hands."

"But you have not yet been summoned, Mr. Merton, and you need not give it," pleaded the girl; and, in the energy of her entreaty, she rose, came close to the banker, and took his hand in both hers. Promise me that you will not! Do promise, Mr. Merton!"

"And yet you believe me a baffled conspirator?"

"No—I did wrong to say that. I apologize for it. Oh, promise me, Mr. Merton, and I will bless you!"

"As you, and you alone, can bless me? Will you do that, Fanny?"

"I mean I will pray for your happiness, Mr. Merton."

"Fanny, answer me one question; are you engaged to this young man?"

The girl's eyes dropped, and she tried to draw her hands away; but Merton held them fast, reading her face with eager and burning looks. He repeated the question, and then she answered—

"Not engaged; at least—"

"Listen to me, Fanny; on one condition I will do as you ask, and more. I will myself assume the blame—or admit that the signature is genuine, and lose the amount. Two weeks since, Fanny, you refused me; I love you still. Consent to be my wife!"

"Is that your condition?" demanded the girl, snatching away her hands.

"It is. Only promise to be mine, and I will put the paper into your hands this moment."

"And if I refuse—"

"Then the matter must go on. I decline to interfere. Mr. Orme must be dealt with according to his deserts."

"Now I am more than ever sure that you do not believe him guilty!" exclaimed the girl with flashing eyes. "Suppose I go to-morrow before the magistrates, and tell them that you are afraid of him as a rival?"

"It would not serve him if you did. And you would not do such a thing, Miss Hammond. Your father would not permit it."

"You are right—he would not, and I should only injure you without doing Gerald any service."

"You call him 'Gerald' to my face, and expect me to make sacrifices to save him!" said Merton, bitterly.

"I expected from you the conduct of a gentleman and a man of feeling," retorted Fanny, rising and gathering up her cloak and veil.

"Stay, Fanny! Tell me, do you mean to marry this Gerald Orme? No, no—you could not, if he is disgraced!"

"I would!" cried she, turning and confronting her enemy like a fawn driven to bay. "I would—if—my father—Oh, Mr. Merton, have you no pity? Will you not help us?"

"Never—to marry the fellow!" exclaimed the banker with vehemence. "But you can save him if you marry me. Think over it, Fanny; do not refuse. Let me know your decision by nine to-morrow morning. After that it will be too late."

Once again the young lady looked earnestly in the man's face. She saw no relenting; and turning away, she hurried out of the room. Merton ran after her to hand her into the carriage, but she spurned his assistance, sprang in, pulled the door to, and ordered the coachman to drive home.

"She will be at the ball," muttered her lover, and he ordered his own carriage. But he sought in vain in the illuminated rooms that evening for the girl he coveted so madly.

Nine o'clock came the next morning, and no message from Miss Hammond to the banker. He dared not call upon her. Chafed with disappointment and chagrin, he walked his library with a face full of gloom, and muttered curses on his envied rival.

"If my own father was to rise from his grave and plead for him, I would not spare him!" he murmured, grinding his teeth in the violence of his rage. Even as he spoke, a stranger came up the steps and rang the bell. He could see from the window that it was an old man with white hair and bent form, leaning on a stick.

Supposing him a messenger from the court sent to summon him as a witness, he ordered his admission.

Three-quarters of an hour afterward when the visitor departed, the banker accompanied him to the door.

"I have your pledge," he said in a husky voice, "for the preservation of the secret?"

"Assuredly," answered the old man, "since nothing but the extremity of his peril would have moved me to disclose what I have kept secret for years, and now reveal only to yourself."

The visitor went down the street. Mr. Merton called his own man, and dispatched him with a sealed packet to Miss Hammond, ordering him, on his return to pack his portmanteau and follow him to "Merton's Grove," his plantation down the river. He would himself take the first boat, leaving before ten, and would walk to the landing.

Gerald Orme was brought up for examination that morning, but the chief witness did not appear. Presently a note was handed to the presiding judge from the banker Merton. He had been, he wrote, unexpectedly called out of town. He had been mistaken about the check; the signature might be really his own; at any rate, he would account to the bank for the sum it represented, which he wished paid to Mr. Orme.

There was some discussion, and not a little wonderment, at this unexpected turn of affairs. But the person who expressed the most dissatisfaction was young Orme himself. He almost refused the pardon thrust upon him by the failure of evidence. He demanded an investigation. The magistrates dismissed the case, and with difficulty Mr. Ainslie persuaded his young friend to quit the court-room.

"I can see through it," Anslie said, chuckling softly to himself. "There is a lady in the case. I know of a visit paid to Mr. Merton last evening by a certain beautiful girl, Gerald, whose bright eyes have stormed the stony fortifications of his heart. You are a lucky fellow to have such an advocate."

Gerald did not think so. It galled him to the very soul to think that he should owe his release to the favor of his adversary; a favor bought by the persuasion of the woman he loved! He knew of Merton's unsuccessful suit of her hand; he knew him to be the choice of her parents. She must have flattered his favored rival; perhaps she had promised to marry him.

Scornfully he had rejected the money which the officers of the bank had received orders from the president to pay him on presentation of the check. He insisted that the check was really a forgery. He would go to Petersburg and ferret the matter out; he would trace the paper to the one who had drawn it, and would vindicate himself from the possibility of suspicion.

When he reached the insurance office he found on the desk a delicate-looking envelope directed in a hand-writing that made his heart beat wildly. It contained only the check, for forging which he had been arrested.

Indignation, grief, shame, jealousy, swept in a storm of passion over his soul. It was beyond doubt, then, that he owed his escape from prosecution to Miss Hammond's intercession. She had gone alone to the banker's the evening before; she had had a private interview with him, and he had yielded to her entreaties to let the accused go free; free, but with a stain on his name! The forged check had been sent to her, perhaps, in return for her promise to favor Merton's suit, and she had sent it to him simply enclosed in an envelope without one word of explanation, as if she scorned to hold communication with a suspected felon!

"She is lost to me!" was his bitter exclamation, with a groan wrung from the depths of a tortured heart. "Lost to me forever! But I will not be scorned by her! She shall know at least that I can respect myself!"

Seizing a pen as soon as his trembling hand could guide it, he wrote a note to the young lady—a note couched in words of freezing civility. He thanked her for the benevolent interest that had moved her to intercede with Mr. Merton, but he could not accept release on terms so humiliating as the forbearance of his accuser would impose on him. He retained the check only till he could trace it to its drawer, and for that purpose would immediately leave Richmond. In case of a fortunate result in his researches, he would return and insist on a formal explanation. Meanwhile, under the stigma thrown upon him, he dared not maintain pretensions to the hand of Miss Hammond, and begged her to receive his farewell, etc.

It was a cruel letter to send a girl who had risked so much for his sake. But pride blinded his perceptions.

Pride, too, swelled the faithful heart of Fanny Hammond, as she wiped away her starting tears. Gerald might have come to see her, and talked it over, she thought. His letter had a tone of reproach that deeply wounded and irritated her. Was she to be discarded because she had gone so far to save him? Was her love an offence in the young man's eyes?

Then the idea flashed on her mind that it was a deep-laid scheme of Merton's. He could not make her false to her lover, but he had made her instrumental in rousing his pride and sending him away angry with her. She could not humble herself enough to call back the truant, but she could refuse Mr. Merton any advantages from his duplicity. So, when he returned to mingle in the gaieties of Richmond, and she met him at parties and receptions, she was prepared to repel him with freezing haughtier.

To her extreme surprise he made no attempt to approach her. He was unchanged to every one else, but never came near her. When they met by chance, he passed her with a cold bow. His avoidance was not marked, but it was unmistakable. What could be the meaning of this?

The spring advanced, the summer came on, and Miss Hammond accompanied her parents to Virginia Springs for the month of August. The banker Merton was there, but was to her a stranger. Her father's cordiality could not win him to join their circle. Relieved rather than otherwise by his defection, Fanny ceased to wonder at the mystery.

They returned to Richmond late in October. By means known only to herself, Fanny learned that Gerald Orme had returned also, that he had succeeded in discovering the drawer of the check, though not in apprehending him; that he had presented his evidence to the bank directors, and that they had unanimously acquitted him of complicity in the forgery—for it was evidently a forgery to which he had so nearly been made an innocent victim. The loss had fallen on him, he persisting in refusing the money again offered to him by the president.

Thus, with a cleared name and proud integrity, Gerald had resumed his duties in Mr. Ainslie's office. His friends congratulated him; he was invited by fashionable people, though he declined all invitations. He never called on Miss Hammond.

The girl tried to nurse her anger at this unworthy treatment. Perhaps she had been impudent in going to Mr. Merton's that night; but was he, for whose sake she placed her fair name in jeopardy, to condemn her for it? Perhaps he wronged her more than she suspected. She was resolved to know. Yes—she had no longer any love for the cruel man—she felt that she quite hated him—she would learn what he had against her! She owed it to herself to call him to account.

But how to demand an explanation! Her father would not help her; he had never been pleased with young Orme's attentions; he regarded him as in a lower social sphere; she could hope nothing from him. Mr. Ainslie was too stupid and matter-of-fact. If she sent a letter, Mr. Orme might not answer it, or he might send her another freezing missive like the last.

She made up her mind at last to send for him some day when she was alone at home. But chance brought about an unexpected meeting.

Miss Hammond was driven on the river road one afternoon, when she saw young Orme standing and throwing pebbles in the water. To pull the check-string and order the footman to call the gentleman was an impulse instantly obeyed.

The young man came, hat in hand, to the open door of the carriage.

"Get in and sit down, Mr. Orme; I wish to speak to you," was her command, imperious as of old. He could not refuse; the footman closed the door, and leaped to his perch, while the carriage went on.

"It may seem a little strange, Mr. Orme, that I should seek an explanation of you," the girl said, drawing before her face the spotted black lace veil that made a pretense of shielding her; "but the tone of your letter last winter—and—your conduct since—seemed to imply some blame of me—and—"she hesitated.

"No blame, most certainly," replied the young man. "How could I presume to think you to blame?"

"Do not talk nonsence, Mr. Orme!" cried the lady, flushing with anger. "Your only excuse was that you did blame me!"

"I must entreat your forgiveness, Miss Hammond. I was smarting under torture the most intolerable; my name had been stained by an unjust accusation. I owed my release from the grip of the law to your kind intercession for the mercy of my accuser."

"It is false, sir!" exclaimed the girl, passionately. "You owed nothing to my intercession!"

"Why, did you not speak to Mr. Merton?"

"I did, the very evening you were arrested, go to Mr. Merton's house to ask his forbearance, but he refused it, except on one condition, which I spurned. I know not what changed him. You of all others, Mr. Orme, should not have condemned me for an act dictated only by friendly feeling—"

The young man looked his astonishment.

"And did I not receive the check from you the next morning?"

"You did; but I never knew what moved Mr. Merton to send it to me, unless he had repented his refusal, and did it out of noble disinterested kindness. I honored him for it, and would have thanked him, had he ever given me an opportunity."

"Then—then—" Orme's voice faltered strangely, "you did not accept him as a lover? You are not his affianced wife?"

"Mr. Orme"—and the dark eyes fairly blazed—"how dare you ask me such a question?"

The explanation that followed was complete.

Gerald had heard a rumor of an engagement between Fanny and the banker, and had believed it with the perversity young people often have in making themselves miserable. His finale—"Oh, Fanny! how can I ever dare to hope for your forgiveness?" was so full of self-reproachful anguish, that the maiden may be excused if she forgot her pride and resentment to confront him.

But the mystery of the banker's conduct remained unsolved.

We need not dwell on the progress of the renewed courtship. Mr. Hammond could not withhold his consent to a marriage that involved his daughter's happiness. Orme told him he had only his liberal salary to depend on for a maintenance. A few days before the wedding he was surprised by a visit from a aged, white-haired old man, who gave his name as Heald, and brought him the title-deed of a snug wheat-plantation in the interior of Virginia.

The property, the visitor said, had belonged to his father; and when Orme insisted that his father had been a poor man, Mr. Heald, with scrupulous reserve, confined to him the secret that Mr. Orme was only his foster-father. Gerald, he said, was the youngest son of a gentleman of birth and wealth, who had entrusted him when an infant to Heald's care, and bound him not to reveal his name unless danger menaced the boy.

Gerald was puzzled, but could not reject the testimony of letters produced by the old man to prove the story of his birth. He took the property, then, as a legacy from the father who had died without acknowledging him. The honey-moon of the young couple was spent on the estate.

It was not till years afterwards that the secret was disclosed, when Gerald was summoned to the death-bed of the banker Merton. To him Mr. Heald revealed the family secret—that young Orme, then threatened with a criminal prosecution, was the youngest son of Merton's father by a private marriage

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with his own housekeeper. Only one or two of the family knew of this *mesalliance*. The child had been sent from home to be nursed, and was supposed dead. Heald accepted the charge of the infant from his father, who placed in his hands money for his support, and he had been brought up in the family of a farmer named Orme. With the elder Merton's death, the payments for his board ceased, and then the boy, who had received a good education, went out to earn his own subsistence.

This discovery that a son by this marriage of his father was living, was a heavy blow to the banker Merton. Of course he put a stop at once to the impending prosecution; but his southern pride prevented the public recognition of his younger brother. He tried to lull his conscience by sending him a portion of his wealth in the title-deeds of the estate aforementioned, binding Heald not to disclose the truth. In the near prespect of death, however, his shame and scruples vanished.

Gerald was acknowledged the brother of Merton, the planter and banker. He assumed his own name, and the estates became his at his brother's death, for Merton's sons were dead. This piece of family romance became much talked of in Virginia, notwithstanding efforts to suppress the history.—[N. Y. Sunday Times.

Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad was held Feb. 12, at the office of the company, Philadelphia.

Mr. Robert Thompson presented and read the annual report. The earnings were:

From freight	$2,646,884.81
" passengers	526,730.55
" expenses	36,779.16
" mails	34,274.37
" miscellaneous	114,609.98
Total	$3,322,979.17
The expenses were	2,188,445.92
Net earnings	$1,164,533.25

The revenue in 1876 compared with 1875 shows a net decrease of $12,918.07, and the total decrease in expenses, $40,037.76. The income from passengers was $67,254.24, and an increase for maintenance of cars, $72,183.48.

The total number of passengers carried in 1876 was 691,560 against 612,402 in 1875, and 2,517,470 tons of freight were moved in 1876 against 2,396,434 tons in 1875.

The total receipts in 1876 show an increase of $45,480.08 over 1875. The expected increased business in consequence of the Centennial was not realized. The report of the treasurer, Mr. George P. Little, was also read.

After the adoption of the report the stockholders proceeded to an election of directors for the ensuing year, with the following result: Managers—Robert Thompson, Samuel G. Lewis, Wistar Morris, Strickland Kneass, Joseph W. Gaskill, J. N. DuBarry, A. J. Derbyshire, Alexander Biddle, Sam. S. Thompson and J. Alexander Simpson.

Russia Leather.

While Gen. Jewell was our Minister in Russia he visited the tanneries of that country and found out the secret of the Russia leather, beloved of book devotees. The secret is the result of the use of birch bark tar, with which the skins are dressed, in place of tallow and grease, the latter substances being so largely used as food among the lower classes. This tar, which is carefully saved as it exudes from the wood when burned, was first used as a substitute for wheel grease in Russia, and it is this day, and then for the filling and dressing of skins. By a system of careful inquiry, and literally following his nose during his visit to some of the great Russian tanners' and curriers' shops, Mr. Jewell found this compound in a great kettle ready for use, and thus the mystery was solved. It is not expensive, costing about ten dollars per barrel, and he immediately ordered ten barrels, and sent them to various leading leather manufacturers in this country with instruction, and the result is that genuine Russia leather goods are now made in America, and will doubtless soon be sold at nearly 50 per cent. below former prices.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Mrs. Partington says that Ike has bought a horse so spiritous that he always goes off in a decanter.

Senator Sherman's Bill to aid in the resumption of specie payments has been reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar for consideration. It provides for the issue of not to exceed $100,000,000 in bonds for the redemption of United States notes, said bond to bear interest at four per cent. in coin of present standard value and payable thirty years from date, not more than $25,000,000 of such bonds to be issued during the single year, and not more than $4,000,000 in any month. The treasury notes so redeemed to be cancelled and destroyed, and no commission in any form to be allowed for the exchange of such bonds. The bill further provides for the issue of silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes, which, inclusive of the amount of such coin heretofore authorized to be issued, shall not exceed $80,000,000. Notes so redeemed are to be canceled and discharged, and held as part of the sinking fund, and interest is to be computed upon notes so exchanged as in the case of bonds redeemed. It is hardly probable that the Senate will be able to discuss the measure during the present session. The appropriation bills are still in committee. And Hayes and Wheeler are declared the legally elected President and Vice-President of the United States.

A college professor, who was very rigid as to grammar, suspecting that a surreptitious game of cards was going on in one of the college rooms, knocked at the door. "Who's there?" was the response. "It's me—Professor Simpson," was the reply. "You lie!" roared one of the students, "Prof. Simpson never'd say 'It's me!' He'd said, 'It is I'; so you be off or I'll break your head!" The professor saw the boys had him, and quietly left.

A gentleman traveling in Ohio some years ago turned in at a country inn for dinner. The bar room was garnished with a dirty wash basin, a piece of soap the size of a lozenge, and a square yard of crash, dimly visible through epidemic deposits. Having slightly washed, the traveler eyed the rag doubtfully, and then asked the proprietor: "Haven't you, sir, about the premises, a this year's towel?"

A pretty school marm, to prevent the scholars from being late in the morning, promised to kiss the one who first made his appearance at the school house. Things went on swimmingly for a few days, and the nineteen year old boys went to roosting on the fence all night in order to be first at school in the morning. This thing became monotonous, and the teacher had the law repealed.

A Connecticut beau sent a telegram to his girl, who was in New York, wishing her a "Merry Christmas," but omitted to pay the charge. It cost her twenty-five cents to find that she was remembered, and in her gratitude she expressed him a package containing several coal chunks, which cost him fifty-five cents to get. He is carrying his confectionery to a new place now.

"Second class in grammar stand up!" said the schoolmaster. "'John is a bad boy'—who does John correspond with?" "I know," said a little boy at the foot, holding up his hand, "if you mean John Smithers, he corresponds with my sister Susan; here's a letter he just gi' me to carry home to her."

"The sentence of the court is," said Judge Porter, a popular Irish magistrate, to a notorious drunkard, "that you be confined in jail for the longest period the law will allow; and I hope you will spend that time in cursing whiskey." "Be jabers I will, and Porter, too," was the answer.

John Henry had a guest to dinner the other day, and, during a pause in the conversation, the *enfant terrible* spoke up: "I wish I was you." "Do you, little boy? And why do you wish you were me?" "Cos you don't get your ears pinched when you eat vittles with your knife."

A man was taking aim at a hawk that was perched on a tree near the chicken coop, when his little daughter exclaimed, "Don't take aim, pa; let it go off by accident." "Why so?" asked the father. "'Cause every gun that goes off by accident always hits somebody."

Washing Plain Black Calico.

I do not wash such dresses as other colors so long as it can be avoided, but simply wipe them off carefully with a damp sponge and warm water and iron them smoothly on the wrong side, or with a cotton cloth or paper between the iron and the goods. And they always look nicely and retain their new look after being thus treated. I have worn such a dress, usually, for afternoons for nearly a year, and was quite surprised a short time ago when a friend upon examining it, told me she "had thought it *woolen* goods all the while." The lining of the waist and sleeves I have made so they can be detached and washed as often as required. Many omit the starch for black goods, but I have not found objectionable as a stiffening one part of sweet milk to two of boiling water.

When an Indiana girl gets tired of a lover and determines to dismiss him, she doesn't throw much fresco work into her speech. "I guess you can pull off, now, Sam." is the icy remark; "this egg won't hatch."

The man who fills his own stomach with liquor and half starves his horse, has no business with any animal, not even a cat. How about the toper who starves his family?

Aw! How duth you like my muthtach, Mith Laura," lisped a dandy to a merry girl. "Oh, very much! It looks like the fuzz on the back of a caterpillar."

Household members—the foot of the bed, the leg of the chair, the arm of the sofa, the elbow of the stove-pipe, the hands of the clock and the heads of the table.

At Newcastle, Lawrence county, an old married couple are living, the husband aged 108 and the wife 105.

The man whose duty it is to report that the prospective peach crop has been ruined is getting ready for business.

The late Bucks county commissioners have been convicted of building a bridge without inviting contract proposals.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—The March number of this well-known and excellent magazine is unusually complete in every variety of fashion intelligence coming within the scope of a useful and practical journal of fashion. Its reviews of fashion give an accurate account of prevailing styles, and foreshadow many of the novelties in the various departments of fashion coming in with spring. The essays on Ladies' and Children's Costumes, Seasonable Fabrics, Trimmings, Millinery, *Lingerie*, Fancy and Needle work, etc., supply the latest information concerning every thing new and useful in those departments. A handsome plate, representing several very stylish street costumes, accompanies the number.

The literary contents are exceptionally choice and excellent, and consist chiefly of the concluding portion of the charming story "Opals and Diamonds," a number of entertaining sketches, fine poems, an interesting paper on "How Ostrich Feathers are Obtained," etc. The usual Miscellany, Small Talk, Book Reviews, Mosaics, supply much interesting and instructive reading matter. This magazine has long enjoyed the popularity of being the cheapest, as well as one of the best of fashion and literary journals, but the publishers announce that with the next issue it will appear considerably enlarged (subscription price to remain the same), which is a notable example of journalistic liberality and enterprise.

The *Domestic Monthly* is published by BLAKE & COMPANY, 849 Broadway, New York, at $1.50 per year. Specimen copies, 15 cents.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The March number of the *Eclectic* is on our table, and has for its frontispiece a fine steel-engraved portrait of William Dean Howells, the popular essayist, novelist, and editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Every important department of literature is represented by one or more articles in the table of contents, which begins with a rambling and gossipy, but really instructive paper, on "Eyes and Eye-glasses," by R. H. Horne. This is followed by "The Ascent of Man," a spirited protest against certain tendencies of Darwinism, by Prof. Goldwin Smith; and this, in turn, by "Anecdotes of an Epicure" (meaning Brillat-Savarin); "Charles Kingsley," an admirable critical study, by G. A. Simcox; "Condition of the Larger Planets," by Richard A. Proctor, B.A., F.R.S.; "Out of the Mouth of Babes;" the opening chapters of a new novel by Mrs. Oliphant, entitled "Young Musgrave;" "A Dog and His Doings," by Major W. F. Butler; "Marbegno;" "Automatism and Evolution," by Charles Elam, M.D.; "Culture and Modern Poetry;" "Lost Stars;" "German Student's Chant;" a brief editorial sketch of Mr. W. D. Howells; and well filled editorial department of Literature, Science, and Art. The number is an excellent one, and is a good specimen of a sterling magazine.

Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms $5 per year; single number, 45 cents. Specimen copy, 45 cents; trial subscription, three months, $1.

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5-13—tf

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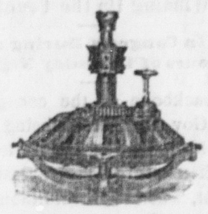

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AND

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To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, etc. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent. and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

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Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and S. America.

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(Successors to J. & J. Harris)

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The new firm, in order to keep with the times, have determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and would call the attention of Builders and others to the fact that they have as

LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK

as can be found in town. All in want of goods in this line will do well to call.

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January 1, 1877.

BIG

EST Million Gold Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' jet brooch, jet ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set opal studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gents' Parisian diamond pin. The above articles sent, post-paid, for 50 cents, have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold.

"The Boston Globe," speaks very highly of both advertiser and goods, as being honorable in his dealings and reliable in his goods. A commendation we heartily endorse.—*St. Louis Dispatch, December, 7, 1876.*

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

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If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

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Bellefonte Pa

DROP the "Governor," now, if you please. It is President Hayes.

THE reformers look upon seven as being one of the unlucky numbers.

EIGHT or seven are not very agreeable numbers about the *Watchman* office at this writing.

IT is now in order for the roosters that still decorate a few Democratic journals to go in out of the wet.

THE *Watchman* clique died hard. They telegraphed Congressman Mackey last week to vote with the filibusters and obstructionists. Mr. Mackey obeyed, and showed how much respect he has for the better portion of his constituents.

THE Democracy no longer believes in the doctrine of Rory O'More, that there is "luck in odd numbers." Although heretofore a very popular game with them, they are ready to knock down the first man who proposes "seven-up."

SEVEN votes re-elected Councilman Shortlidge, but the same number wouldn't make Tilden President of the United States. How unfortunate it is to be a Democrat now-a-days. It don't seem to make any difference whether they are odd or even, they don't hold any winning hands.

POOR DANA! Dana, of the New York *Sun*, who has been expecting the appointment of Collector of the Port of New York, at the hands of Tilden, has been hit so severely by his disappointment that he has been seized with black stripes across his belly and gone to bed weeeping. Poor idiotic Dana!

WELLS and Anderson, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, who were imprisoned by the Confederate House of Representatives for contempt of that contemptible body, were counted out on last Saturday, and about seventy superfluous Democrats were counted out of Congress on the same day.

THE profanity of the Democracy: The Democrats of Ohio have, in their rage, lost their reason. They say the election of Hayes "destroys our faith in the mercy, justice, and beneficent goodness of Almighty God." If they had ever depended upon, or prayed to, Almighty God for the Presidency and the offices, they might have the right to complain. They relied simply upon the *devil*, and it is no wonder they are disappointed.

THE meanest Democrats in the country are those who, having asked for a commission to settle the Presidential dispute, now abuse that tribunal and propose to disregard its decisions. We regret to be obliged to say that among the meanest of these mean Democrats are those whose homes are in Pennsylvania. In Congress they are represented by Mr. Wallace in the Senate, and Messrs. Clymer, Cochran, Stenger and Jenks in the House. At home they find voice through the minority of the Legislature, in such action as that taken by the Democratic caucus at Harrisburg lately. It will not be long before the people of the State and nation will be called on to express their opinion of Democrats and Democratic principles, at the polls. The Clymers and Steinmetzes seem to forget this.

After the Count.

From the Burlington Hawk eye.

Oh, if I were a Democrat,
A Democrat,
A Democrat;
Oh, if I were a Democrat,
I would not tear my shirt;
I'd ramp and howl and rave and swear,
And rip and tear,
And yowl and blare,
And whoop and schreech and snort and "rare,"
And stamp and paw the dirt.

If I were Henry Watterson,
'Ry Watterson,
'Ry Watterson,
If I were Henry Watterson,
I'd hide my shrunken head;
I'd call for a hundred thousand men,
'Dred thousand men,
'Dred thousand men,
A hundred thousand fightin: men
To put me in my bed,

If I were Samuel Tildi-en,
'Mule Tildi-ing,
'Mule Tildi-ing,
If I were Samuel Tildi-ing,
I'll tell you what I'd do;
I'd crawl down in some lonely hole,
Some ground-hog's hole,
Some dismal hole,
Some lonesome, deep, secluded hole,
And pull the hole in too,

If I were Rutherford Burchard Hayes,
'Ford Burchard Hayes,
'Ford Burchard Hayes,
I'd say to the *Hawk-eye* funny man,
The honest paragraphist:
"Here's a thirty thousand dollar pup-
Pup-pup-pup-pup-
Pup-pup-pup-pup-
Pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-pup-
Pup-pup-pup-post-office."

Winding Up the Count.

Scenes in Congress During the Last Hours of Thursday Night.

The backbone of the conspiracy to prevent Gov. Hayes from being declared the President-elect of the United States was broken before midnight last Thursday night, when the revolutionists failed to induce the House to take cognizance of the fraudulent return from Vermont. After that their opposition was dictated by "pure cussedness" alone. It had no defined object and could not possibly be crowned with success. Indeed the spirit seemed to go out of the whole body after the joint meeting which closed shortly before midnight; and except for one or two rather dramatic incidents and the impressive scene when the final announcement was made, the last four hours of the contest would have been almost the least interesting of any portion of it. The number of dilatory motions on which votes were taken before the discussion on the Wisconsin objection began was greatly reduced, partially by the rulings of the Speaker and partially by the fatigue and listlessness of the filibusters, so that the debate on the main question was reached much earlier than was expected.

Mr. Mills made a most desperate effort to obtain recognition for his resolution providing for an immediate election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives. The object in introducing this was not so much to give Mr. Tilden a shadow of a claim. It was a last and desperate expedient to stop the proceedings. Of course no such resolution had any legal standing in the House before the counting of the votes were completed, since it was by that count alone that the House could ascertain whether the time had come for it to exercise its constitutional right or not. But the legality of the proceeding was a matter about which Mr. Mills cared very little. His object and that of those who with him insisted that a vote should be taken upon his resolution, was simply to draw the House into a proceeding which would prevent it from going on with its business under the Electoral law. This was made very apparent by Fernando Wood and others who announced their desire to vote for Mr. Mill's resolution at the proper time, which was after the count was completed and the Electoral law executed. The members who had thus far stood together in favor of an orderly proceeding were not in the least disconcerned, therefore, by this new movement. It was the last card to be played by the revolutionists, and when the Speaker by ruling it out of order declared it not to be a trump, the game was closed.

Several of the Democrats indulged in very excited and unwise harrangues. Mr. Mills, of Texas, spoke for ten minutes in support of his resolution, urging members to remember the oath they had taken to support the Constitution of the United States, and begged them to act consistently with their speeches and votes in which they had denounced the Electoral Commission as a fraud and a cheat. Mr. Blackburn, who is nothing if not tragic, and who has a wonderful command of abusive language, made one of the most impressive as well as one of the most unpatriotic speeches of the night. Its object was to kindle partisan prejudices, and arouse the fear of his party associates. The suggestion that the people might yet rise up and demand what the representatives had surrendered, even at the expense of blood, was a fair example of the character of his speech. Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin, who followed Mr. Blackburn, referring to the latter's remarks about the fitness of the day on which to consummate what he called this greatest crime of the century, being the day on which the Savior was crucified between two thieves and on which Mr. Hayes was nominated, and the expression of the Commission had been rendered; that, being hangman's day, no better time could be found on which to strangle the fraudulent monster which had been stalking through the country for a year past under the false name of "Reform."

The debate did not occupy the full two hours, which it was entitled to run; but half an hour was spent in wrangling between the members and the raising of points of order, and the asking of parliamentary questions, which had no object whatever except to retard the business.

Finally, at a few minutes before four o'clock A. M., the Senate was informed that the House was ready to proceed. At 4:05 o clock they appeared at the main entrance of the Hall of Representatives. The leading Democratic filibusters, in childish spite, had called upon members of their party to leave their seats and congregate in the open space in the rear of the hall and in the cloakrooms, this action being intended as a protest against the whole proceedings. Of course it had no effect except to leave a majority of the chairs on the Democratic side of the House empty.

The announcement of the vote of Wisconsin was made in the midst of perfect silence. Then President Ferry called upon the tellers to add up and inform him what was the state of the vote. Mr. Allison, one of the tellers, replied, giving the whole number of votes cast, and announcing that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler had each received 185 votes, which was a majority of the entire Electoral College. The President of the Senate warned all persons present not to make any demonstration when the result was announced, and in a very impressive voice he then set forth the state of the vote, and declared Rutherford B. Hayes to have been elected President, and William A. Wheeler Vice-President of the United States for four years. Not a sound was heard in any part of the Hall except a solitary hiss, said to come from a desperate visitor, who was upon the floor by the courtesy of the House. Before the last Senator had disappeared through the door, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, moved an adjournment until 12 o'clock Friday. One or two Democrats made objections, but the vote was carried by an overwhelming majority. In less than five minutes the Hall was cleared, the lights were put out, and the great Presidential controversy of 1876 and 1877 was finished.

Republican Moderation.

One of the Noteworthy Features of the Long Fight.

One feature of the electoral contest in the House which should not be allowed to pass without notice is the wonderful degree of patience and the dignified forbearance which the Republicans have manifested during the last two weeks. Ever since the decision of the Electoral Commisaion in the Florida and Louisiana cases the Democrats have been unsparing in their denunciations not only of the Republican members of the Commission, but of the members of that party in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. No accusation of partisanship or disregard of truth and fairness, however unfounded, have they hesitated to make. Yet through it all and sometimes under circumstances of the very greatest provocation the Republicans have preserved a calm and dignified demeanor, and have not even suffered themselves to retort. During the two hours' discussion on each objection which was raised, the leaders on the Republican side have carefully assigned the portion of time to which they were entitled to men who were the least likely to say anything that would add to the excitement already prevailing, or which would stir up unnecessary animosity among their Democratic allies. Many representatives who desired to speak, and who wished to reply to some of the attacks made upon their party and its representatives, were induced to print their remarks instead of reading them in the House, lest something they might say would be used by the Democrats as a pretext for closing up their divided ranks and finally defeating the completion of the count. It was the intention of the Republicans when the house separated on the objection to the vote of Wisconsin to read one or two sharp lectures to the Democrats for their unwarranted accusations and denunciations; but even when that time arrived the situation was believed to be so critical that they still restrained themselves, and allowed the debate to close without saying any of the harsh things they intended. Probably no example of equal self-restraint has ever been exhibited by the members of a great party in a parliamentary body. Nothing except the overshadowing importance of the question at issue, and the good sense and patriotism of the great majority of the Republicans in the House, made it possible for them to restrain themselves as they did.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D, C., Mar. 3, '77.

From the first moment of the session yesterday morning it was evident that the revolutionists had fully determined to delay the count, by a resort to every possible expedient, hoping thus to consume the seventy-two hours still remaining in which to complete the count. Disorder and confusion ruled the hour, and at times the obstructionists became exceedingly turbulent. It was evident that Mr. Randall was trying to ride two horses running in opposite directions, and his inconsistent rulings of the day before were fruitful of great annoyance. It was not till he erected his spine and pointedly refused to entertain any further dilatory motions that progress began to be made in the work finally concluded this morning about four o'clock. Springer, Walling, Poppleton, and O'Brien were especially conspicuous in their mad efforts to involve the country in anarchy. Beebe, of New York, distinguished himself for the rest of his natural life by mounting a desk and, while sawing the air and gesticulating like a mad man, denounced Speaker Randall in the most positive terms. The whole day and night, up to about one o'clock this morning, were consumed before the obstructionists had exhausted their last resource. Then the two hours discussion took place, and soon after the Senate came into the hall of the House of Representatives. Every one was now wide awake and President *pro tempore* Ferry, as soon as the tellers had counted the vote of Wisconsin, in a voice almost tragical, so profound was the emotion moving him, announced that Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler had been lawfully elected President and Vice-President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1877.

During the day several demands were made by members offended by the cheers and hisses in the crowded galleries, that they be cleared, but no one appeared desirous of undertaking the job, and the occupants remained in undisturbed possession. The floor of the House back of the chairs was filled with those who were there only through courtesy. The spirit of disorder everywhere prevailing broke out among this crowd, there being frequent outbursts of approval or disapproval. Finally the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to clear the floor, and the excited crowd quickly took to the cloak rooms, just outside, but were subsequently driven thence into the halls. Large numbers remained about the building all night, the galleries remaining crowded, not a few persevering ladies being among their occupants. The final announcement was very quietly received, and the thousands who had remained in waiting so many hours soon after dispersed. How near we have been to the verge of actual civil war ever since the indecisive verdict of the 7th of November was recorded, is only known to those whose duties lead them behind the scenes, and a feeling of profound thankfulness and gratitude that the long struggle is happily ended is observable on almost every face. Republicans are indisposed to make any display of roosters or to burn any gunpowder over their victory. Their feelings do not take the direction of such boastful emblems or noisy demonstrations. They feel that they have fought the good fight and have come off more than conquerors, and they now prefer a little season of rest and recuperation before addressing themselves to a line of practical reform and a readjustment of party lines, which are without doubt to be so extended as to include many in the South heretofore acting with the Democracy.

The President and his party arrived about 10 o'clock this morning and were greeted by an enthusiastic crowd at the depot. General and Senator Sherman were in waiting and immediately took them to the house of the latter.

Representative Willis, of New York, appeared to be spoiling for a fight the other day, and made the refusal of a doorkeeper to regard his instructions (so the story goes) a pretext for attacking him. He went for wool and came home shorn, for the plucky doorkeeper, after being knocked down two of three times, more or less, and otherwise trifled with, aroused himself to the dignity of the occasion and promptly doubled up the doughty Congressman, and put a most stupendous head on him, besides beautifully decorating his eyes. Further damage was prevented by the interposition of a brother member.

Treasury employes were yesterday startled by the sound of several discharges of a pistol in one of the halls. It appears that a despairing love-dazed granger from Michigan, who became enamored of a Mrs. Stover, one of Uncle Sam's counter's of fractional currency, but who had found her obdurate and unyielding, thought to be more successful by force of arms. He accordingly primed himself with some maddening drug, and, provided with the proper weapon, he went to the Treasury. When the lady presented herself in response to the card he sent, after exchanging a word he banged away at her. She fell back in great disorder, and he tried to arrest her flight by a second shot, which lodged in the door frame about three inches above the head of Treasurer Wyman. The mad man was speedily captured, disarmed, and was to have had an explanatory interview with Judge Snell, of the police court, this morning. At last accounts he appeared to be suffering severely from the effects of acute poison, and was very irrational in reply to questions.

Little hope is now entertained that the appropriation bills will be passed this session. So much time has been wasted in the vain efforts of the revolutionary Bourbons that none remains for other purposes. Active preparations are being made for the inaugural ceremonies, but the display will be much less elaborate than on former occasions, owing to lack of time for making the necessary arrangements. LOGAN.

Mr. Hayes in Washington.

His Arrival and Reception—Smiles, Cheers and Congratulations.

The President-elect of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes, arrived in Washington last Friday morning at 9:50. They were expected on the fast line which was due at 9:12 A. M., and when it arrived there was quite a rush to get a view of the President, but he did not appear. It was deemed expedient at Baltimore to make two trains, and Mr. Hayes and party took the second section of the fast line, which reached the city at the time above stated.

The crowd in and about the depot continued to grow in size until the train arrived. Shortly after nine o'clock the depot building was filled with people on the lower floor. The platform was kept entirely clear of those who were only spectators, but the friends of the President-elect and his party were allowed by the police to pass. Among these were Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms C. S. Draper and C. W. Wilson, of the Senate. At a few minutes of ten o'clock the police formed lines extending from the ladies' entrance on B street, through the depot to the platforms, behind which the crowd was densely packed. It is estimated that in and around the building there were over 2,000 persons. About this time General and Senator Sherman and Commissioner Dennison made their way down to the platform, where they were joined by some of the personal friends of members of the distinguished party arriving. As the train made its appearance cries of "Here she comes" were heard. Mr. Hayes and party occupied the rear car of the train. Major Richards, Captain Brock and others of the police immediately took position near it, and in a few moments Governor Hayes, Mrs. Hayes and others of the party disembarked and were heartily welcomed. Mrs. Hayes took the arm of General Sherman and Mr. Hayes the arm of Senator Sherman, while Colonel Bacon, Mr. Willard, Mr. C. P. Benedict, and the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms Draper and Wilson, looked after the comfort of the remainder of the party.

Accompanying the President-elect were Mrs. Hayes, his sons, Webb C. Hayes and Scott Hayes, the daughter Fannie, General J. G. Mitchell and wife, Miss Platt, R. H. Platt, and Frank Hickok, all of Columbus, Ohio; General R. P. Buckland and wife and Dr. J. T. Webb, of Fremont; General R. P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine; T. G. McKall, of Chillicothe; ex-Governor Noyes, J. W. Herron and wife, Dr. J. Davis and wife, and L. C. Wier and wife, all of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Hayes' face was radiant with smiles as she greeted her waiting friends. Governor Hayes is decidedly a fine-looking man, with a kindly face. He walked with Senator Sherman immediately behind Gen. Sherman and Mrs. Hayes, and was attired in dark clothes and wore a silk hat. As soon as he entered the building the crowd broke out in loud and hearty cheers, which continued until the party passed out of the building and took the carriages assigned them.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and their family, with General Sherman and Senator Sherman, proceeded to Senator Sherman's residence in K street. It is understood that the family will be the guests of Senator Sherman until Mr. Hayes takes the oath of office. Others of the President's party took carriages and drove to the Ebbitt House. Notwithstanding a heavy rain was falling at the time as the party was getting into carriages, the crowd pressed around them, and there was great cheering until the vehicles left.

At noon President-elect Hayes, accompanied by General Sherman, ex-Governor Dennison and Governor Hayes' son, Ward Hayes, visited the Executive Mansion and were received by President Grant, in his private office. Secretaries Cameron and Chandler were present when the distinguished party arrived, and after the greeting between President Grant and President-elect Hayes, they were introduced to the latter. Soon after Secretary Fish, Postmaster General Tyner, Secretary Robeson, Assistant Secretary Conant and the Attorney General arrived and were presented to President Hayes in the order of their arrival. President Grant, after welcoming President Hayes, congratulated him upon his election to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, and his safe arrival in Washington. The members of the Cabinet severally presented their congratulations to the new President. The visit of President Hayes lasted about twenty minutes, when himself and party withdrew and proceeded directly to the United States Senate chamber, in order that Mr. Hayes might consult with his friends in that body relative to his inauguration as President of the United States.

Mr. Hayes, after the visit to President Grant, went to the Capitol, accompanied by General Sherman, Governor Dennison and the President's son, Ward. He arrived at quarter to 1 P. M., and was shown to the Vice-President's room, where he held quite a levee, all of the Republican and many of the Democratic Senators calling upon him. Those who were personally unacquainted with him were presented by Governor Dennison. Among those who called to pay their respects were ex-Postmaster General King, Tom Murphy and ex-Governor Pinchback. As soon as it was known that he was in the Capitol a large number of Representatives came over and went in to pay their respects. The President-elect seemed in excellent humor, and received everybody in the most cordial manner.

History of a Picture.

Two of the most celebrated artists the world has ever known dwelt in the same city. One delighted in delineating beauty in all its graces of tint, form and motion. His portraits were instinct with the charm of physical vigor. The graceful, half-voluptuous outline of form and feature harmonized with delicately blended tints. On his canvas, the homeliest faces had an almost irresistible charm. The other found pleasure only in depicting weird and gloomy subjects. Above all, did he excel in painting the portraits of the dying. The agonized death-throe, the ghastly face and form, were all depicted with marvelous fidelity. There existed between these artists the most intense dislike. At length this dislike culminated. The beauty-loving artist had been engaged in painting the portrait of a beautiful woman. Connoisseurs pronounced it the most wonderful piece of art that had ever been produced. His brother artist was jealous of his fame, and sought revenge. By bribing the keeper of the studio he gained access to the picture each night. At first he was content to only deaden the brilliancy of the complexion and eyes, efface the bloom from the cheek and lip, and paint a shadow on either cheek. Later, his strokes grew bolder and freer, and one morning the artist awoke to find the entire outline of the portrait changed. He could scarcely recognize in the emaciated form and haggard countenance the glowing conception he had embodied. The pallid face and expressionless eyes he had attributed to the lack of genuineness in his materials; but when the outlines were changed he suspected the cause, and indignantly dismissed the keeper. What the revengeful artist marred by a few rapid strokes of his skillful brush was only restored by years of patient industry. Reader, need we name the artists,—Health, who paints the flowers and "grassy carpet" no less than the human form divine,—Disease, the dreaded artist who revels among the ruins both of nature and humanity,—and Carelessness, the keeper to whom Health often intrusts his portraits. And is it not the beauty of woman, the most admired of all the works which adorn the studio of Health, that Disease oftenest seeks to mar? The slightest stroke of his brush upon the delicate organization leaves an imprint that requires much skill and patience to efface. Restoration must be prompt. Carelessness must be dismissed. Let suffering women heed the warning ere Disease has marred their chief beauty—Healthy—beyond reparation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been used by thousands of these sufferers, and they are unanimous in their praise of its excellence. If you would be transformed from the pallid, nervous invalid into a happy, vigorous woman, try it.

Dry Goods.

This column is reserved for the advertisement of

S. & A. Loeb

——J. Newman, Jr., proprietor of the Eagle Clothing Store, returned from the East last Monday. He reports his new spring and summer stock on the road to Bellefonte, and his store will now be filled with the finest and cheapest assortment of ready-made men and boys' wear to be found in Central Pennsylvania. Don't fail to give him a call.

——After the result was announced and Hayes and Wheeler declared elected, the discomforted youths around the Court House consoled themselves by annoying Prothonator Williams, till he threatened to leave the Democratic party in disgust. As these chaps now feel that the Democracy have no votes to lose by this threat, they were induced to let Aaron alone in his glory. It is thought batchelorism will be short-lived with him.

March 1, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—As the Presidential contest is now settled, what next? Would it not be well to urge reform from almost every standpoint—for instance, the Post-office department? Is it reform to have salaries remain as they were when gold was quoted at one dollar and eighty cents, when salaries all over the country and labor of every description have been cut down from fifty to eighty per cent.? The public officials all over the country are still holding up persistently for the high salaries, and I fear unless the toiling millions who bare the burden of almost, I may say, oppressed taxation, raise their voices against it there will be no change for the better. I have no reference to small post-offices through the country, but to large towns and cities, where the post masters receive from one to five thousand dollars annually, and upwards. I need not tell you that the same labor was performed for about one half the money before the late rebellion in our country. Now, let us look at the matter honestly. How is it when a man once gets hold of that lucrative office that he holds on to it while the party is in power? Is it because he is the only man in the country capable of filling that post? No, I trow not, but simply because he is united with a political ring. This is all wrong. Let us insist on the Republican principle, No rotation in office. There are thousands of worthy men all over the country who have stood by the country in her darkest hour, that can fill those offices with honor, though the salaries were cut down from fifty to eighty per cent. lower than they now are. Now, Mr. Editor, you feel it and I feel it, and so do the toiling millions, that all must come down to a gold basis, which is about to become our standard of value.

A REPUBLICAN.

SHEINER'S Balsamic Cough Syrup is the best remedy for coughs, hoarseness, pain in the breast and difficult breathing, now in use. The proprietor has thousands of testimonials to substantiate the fact.

LET us be clean, in order that we may be healthy. To be thoroughly so, and to counteract eruptive tendencies and render the skin white and smooth, let us use Glenn's Sulphur Soap. No eruption can withstand it. Depot, Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. 10-4t

—In the roll of filibusters in the House of Representatives there are eleven members out of the eighteen Democrats from this State, seven of whom were repudiated by their constituents last fall. The roll is as follows: Voting with the filibusters, Clymer, (Berks); Cochran, (Allegheny); Collins, (Columbia); Egbert, (Erie); Hopkins, (Allegheny); Jenks, (Indiana); Mackey, (Clinton); Mutchler, (Northampton); John Reilly, (Blair); Sheakly, (Butler); and Stenger, (Franklin). Repudiated, either by their own conventions or at the polls: Cochran, Egbert, Hopkins, Jenks, Mutchler, Reilly and Sheakley. This revelation is significant, and it is further emphasized in the case of the filibustering leaders generally: Bagley, (N. Y.); Burchard, (Wis.); Caulfield, (Ill.); Landers, (Ind.); Lane, (Oregon); Hurd and Vance, (Ohio). All these obstructionist take their leave of the House on Saturday next, or on Sunday, should the session be prolonged. Herein is seen a forcible exemplification of the truth of the statement, says the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*, that the men seeking to defeat a settlement of the Presidential question have nothing to lose. They have been repudiated by the people, and now look to Mr. Tilden for recognition, and in their zeal are ready for any step, however reckless.—[Tyrone Herald.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country. 10-2m

READING NOTICES.

Chemistry has Discovered at Last what Everybody Wants.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Johnston, Holloway & Co., Philadelphia.

vol 8 35-1y

In calling attention to the Spring announcement of Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, on another page, we can add our own testimony to the reliability of this widely known firm and our belief that in no house in this country can consumers of dry goods do better than with them.

Very few perhaps of our readers are strangers to their popular establishment at Eighth and Market Sts., but all are not aware that during the past few years of hard times and general retrenchment, this firm has been constantly adding to its already large business, and now does far more than ever before during even the prosperous times. Of course there must be a reason for such a state of things, which our readers cannot fail to recognize is exceptional. The reason plainly stated is, that with their knowledge of the business, long experience in catering to the wants of the people, ample capital and complete knowledge of all the sources of supply, they are able to place on their counters the choicest fabrics in their line direct from the great manufacturers of Europe and this country, paying no intermediate profits to others to import for them, or to stand between them and their producers anywhere.

In advertising they are careful to state facts—preferring always to understate than otherwise, and asking only that all buyers of Dry Goods should give them a call and examine for themselves.

Their admirably organized establishment is well worth a visit from every one, if only to observe how smoothly a great business can be run when under proper and systematic direction,

The firm now advertises that this season, in consequence of the low prices in Europe and the premium on gold at home, they are able to reduce prices greatly. This statement coming from a thoroughly reliable source, coupled with the fact that their stock is larger than ever before, must prove attractive to all our large circle of readers.

List of Patents issued to Inventors of Pennsylvania, excepting Phila., for the week ending Feb. 28, 1877, and each dated Feb. 13, 1877 Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

G Low Mechanical Movement Erie
W Colwell Brick Kilns Pittsburgh
T Inness Spool Holder Pottsville
O A Donnell Boots and Shoes St Clair
W Turner Oil Well Pump Barnharts Mills
E Blake Feeding Hoppers Pittsburgh
C Coleman Cotton Ties Allegheny
R Dudley Vehicle Spring Erie
J Kohrsson Composition for Preserving Animal and Vegetable Matter Allegheny
R Leonard Horse Powders Oakland Mills
M Meeham Steam Engine Pet Cocks Athens

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The last will and testament of William Allison, late of Potter township, deceased, having been admitted to probate by the Register of Centre County, letters testamentary thereunder have been duly issued to the undersigned, of which all persons in any way interested will take notice.

W. M. ALLISON, Potter's Mills, Pa.
JAMES A. BEAVER, Bellefonte, Pa.

February 26, 1877. 10-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Malon Griest, late of Unionville borough, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN RICH, Administrator.

10-6t*

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Estate of George Hasson, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of George W Hasson, late of Worth township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Nancy A. Hasson, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. NANCY A. HASSON,

9-5 6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to C. B. McKean, for the estate of M. L. McKean, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate, or holding claims against said estate, are hereby requested to present the same for settlement.

C. B. McKEAN, Administrator.

Beech Creek, Pa., Oct. 14, 1876. 5-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Boggs township, in said county, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1877,

the following described real estate, late of Henry Barnhart, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm situated in Boggs township, on what is called the Back road, about two miles from the borough of Milesburg and near the Eagle Iron Works, bounded by the lands of Henry L Barnhart, Henry L Harvey, R. C. & J. Curtin, and others, containing one hundred and seven acres, more or less, thereon erected a brick dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings. Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, one-third in one year and one-third at the death of the widow of said decedent, the two latter payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises, with their interest payable annually. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.

9 3t. JOHN CURTIN, Trustee to sell.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Huston, late of Potter township, Centre county, deceased, have been granted to James P. Coburn, of Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to him, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. JAMES P. COBURN,

9-6w Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that articles of association have been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and that application will be made to said Court on Monday, 9th April, 1877, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved 29th April, 1874, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE SPRING CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AT LEMONT," the character and object of which is the holding of real estate sufficient for purposes of public worship, and also as a burial ground, and to sell and dispose of lots therein for sepulture alone, and for these purposes to have possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

10-3t BEAVER & GEPHART, Solicitors.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold on Friday, March 16, 1877, the following property of Abram Sweitzer, deceased, to-wit: Lot No. 20, thereon erected a One-story Frame House and Shop, situate on the east side of Spring street, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa. Terms—One-fourth cash and balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Sale to take place at the Court House at 2 P. M.

10-f JAS. H. RANKIN, Administrator and Trustee.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature during its Session for the enactment of a law, entitled An Act to regulate and control the legal advertising and County printing in the County of Centre.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Dec. 26, 1876. tf

New Advertisements.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use.

9-10-tf

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery.

9 10 1y

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds

STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES, ETC.

New Sorts, by Mail.

Plants of the Newest and Finest Improved Sorts, carefully packed and prepaid, by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the Best Collection, at the great show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston. I grow over 100 Varieties, the most complete collection in the country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced Descriptive Catalogues, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens, Choice Flower, Garden, Tree, Evergreen, Herb, or Fruit Seeds, 25 packets of either for $1.00, by mail.

C. C. The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. $1.00 per 100, $5.00 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 10-4t

Dauchy & Co.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS

We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling Sewing Machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to Ability, Character and Qualifications of the Agent. For Particulars address

Wilson Sewing Machine Co

CHICAGO,

827 and 829 Broadway, New York; or New Orleans, La. 9 4t

TRIFLING

WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.

USE

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

a sure remedy for Coughs, and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Mucus Membrane.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

C. N. CRITTENTON, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. 9-4w

25 FANCY CARDS, 15 styles, with name, 10cts., post paid. J. B. HUSTED Nassau, Rens. Co., N. Y. 7-4t

BIG EST Milton Gold Jewelry Combination out. Consisting of elegant watch chain, ladies' handsome brooch, and ear drops, pair elegant gold stone sleeve buttons, set spiral studs, collar button, heavy plain wedding ring, and gent's Parisian Diamond pin. The above articles sent post-paid, for **50 Cts.** Have been retailed for $6. Bankrupt stock and must be sold. Solid Milton Gold Watches $10 each, for speculative purposes, good timers, equal in appearance to a $200 genuine gold. "His reputation for honesty, fair dealing and liberality is unequaled by any advertiser in this city.—*N. Y. Day Book* Dec. 16, 1876.

POSTAGE STAMPS TAKEN AS CASH.

F. Stockman, 27 Bond St., N. Y. 7w4

POLICY-HOLDERS

OF THE

CONTINENTAL,

Security, New Jersey Life,

and other doubtful Insurance Companies,

TAKE NOTICE.

The New England Mutual

(Chartered 1835) offers special terms for reinsurance. Marston & Wakelin, Gen. Agts., 133 S. 4th St. Philadelphia. 9-4w

A HOME AND FARM OF YOUR OWN.

On the line of a Great RAILROAD with good markets both EAST and WEST.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE IT.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.

Books, Maps, Full information, also **"THE PIONEER"** sent Free to all parts of the world. Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Com. U. P. R. R. 9-w4 OMAHA, NEB.

$200 a month. AGENTS WANTED on our THREE GREAT $2 BOOKS. The

STORY of CHARLEY ROSS

a full account of this great mystery, written by his father, beats Robinson Crusoe in thrilling interest. The illustrated HAND BOOK TO ALL RELIGIONS, a complete account of all denominations and sects. 300 illustrations. Also the ladies' medical guide, by Dr. Pancoast. 100 illustrations. These books sell at sight. Male and Female Agents coin money on them. Particulars free. Copies by mail $2 each. John E. Potter & Co., Phila. 9-4w

Alcott's Water Wheel

Awarded the Centennial Medal.

The most practical, simple, and effective. Its superior advantage at partial gate is universally acknowledged. Address,

T. C. ALCOTT & SON, Mfrs. of Wheels and Mill Machinery.

Mount Holly, N. J. Will give manufacturing rights. 10-4w

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH, Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-39-1

$55 to $77 a Week to agents, $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

Dry Goods.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO

INAUGURATE THE SPRING SEASON

WITH A

VERY EXTENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE LINE

—OF—

SEASONABLE FABRICS,

LARGELY IMPORTED BY THEMSELVES.

LOWER PRICES IN EUROPE,

AND

The Low Premium on Gold,

Have enabled us to land our Importations for the present season at

Prices Very Much Below Former and Prevailing Rates.

We name a few items as indicating what we are offering in our various departments:

56 pcs. Colored Pin Stripe Silks,	55 cents
121 pcs. Fancy Stripe Silk,	75 cents
80 pcs. Colored Dress Silks, all shades,	$1.00
73 pcs. Colored Silks, new Paris Shades (21 inches wide, superb quality),	$1.50
50 pcs. Black Dress Silks, good quality,	1.00
33 pcs. very Superior Black Silks,	1.25
100 pcs. Camel's Hair Suitings,	12½ and 15 cents
100 pcs. Matelasse & De Bege Suitings,	20 and 22 cents
200 pcs. Tasmania Twills and Serges,	25 cents
50 pcs. All-Wool De Bege,	25 cents
50 pcs. All-Wool Cashmere,	37½ cents
10 cases New Spring Calicoes,	6 cents
5 cases New Spring Calicoes, yard wide,	8 cents
3 cases New Spring Calicoes, yard wide,	10 cents
2 cases Lancaster Ginghams,	10 cents

Also French Percales, embracing some of the most elegant designs which we have ever offered, in Baptiste, Foulard, Cylindre, and Alsace finish.

Wamsutta Shirting, yard wide,	12 cents
New York Mills, yard wide,	12 cents
Davol Shirting, yard wide,	11 cents
Fruit of the Loom, yard wide,	10½ cents
Utica Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide,	31 cents
New York Mills, 2¼ yards wide,	29 cents

200 Bales Unbleached Shirting and Sheetings proportionately low.

In every department we propose to give our customers, in the quality of our fabrics, such intrinsic value that all the tests of comparison and competition must result in our favor.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.

9 10 3m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL OF WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1st, 1877, occupy 2d and 3d floors of **"McCallum Building," 77 Fifth Avenue** (nearly opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the United States, consisting of **Watches, Diamonds, Clocks Bronzes, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.**

9-3m **Close Cash Buyers Invited. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.**

G. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

Arch St., bet. 7th and 8th Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DEAR SIR:—Since the close of the Exhibition the St. Cloud has been re-painted and frescoed, parlors re-furnished, new carpets, &c. The house in all its appointments is unsurpassed for comfort; the culinary department being excelled by none. During the Centennial the St. Cloud adhered to its regular rates, and endeavored to extend the same comforts to its patrons as it had previously; in this particular it stood alone.

Mr. G. W. Mullin has associated with him his son, Geo. K. Mullin, and Edward L. Bean, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the firm name of G. W. Mullen & Co.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to extend the hospitalities of the St. Cloud with the same encouragement as in the past, we are, respectfully,

$3.00 PER DAY. G. W. MULLIN & CO.

JOSH D. BAKER, Room Clerk.
J. T. SKILES, Cashier. 9-4w

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The large Hotel known as

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

—IN—

Snow Shoe City,

Is offered for rent. For particulars apply at the office of the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe Rail Road Company, Bellefonte, Pa.

9-7-tf DANIEL RHOADS, Gen. Sup't.

INSURANCE MEN! TAKE NOTICE.

AGENTS WANTED

—FOR THE—

New England Mutual Life Ins. Co.

The oldest mutual in the country. Chartered 1835.

LIBERAL TERMS GIVEN.

MARSTON & WAKELIN, GENERAL AGENTS, 133 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. 7-4w

Boots & Shoes.

WILLIAM NEWCOMER,

Boot and Shoe-Maker.

Repairing done on short notice. Also, agent for the celebrated Grover & Baker Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Machines of all kinds repaired or exchanged.

☞ Humes' Block, next door to post-office. v8-n16-1y

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Michael Burger,

In McCafferty's Block, opp. Depot

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

For Ladies and Gentlemen made on shortest notice and at as reasonable prices as can be obtained at any other place in town. Also repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Give me a call. 8-43 tf

$10 REWRD

will be paid to any person or persons giving information that will lead to the apprehension of the parties that broke the panel of the door that leads to the upper room of the Logan Fire Company's new building.

8-tf WM. B. RANKIN, President.

GRAND OPENING.

VALENTINES & COMPANY

Have opened in Humes's new store rooms a very large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, QUEENS and GLASS WARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c which were bought at a very great advantage, and we will share the benefits with our patrons, making it to every one's advantage to patronize us. We propose selling goods at very close prices. We shall not advertise any list of prices calculated to deceive, nor do we care particularly about posting other merchants as to our low prices by that mode of advertising, but

WE SHALL POSITIVELY DO ALL WE ADVERTISE, AND WE SHALL SELL ALL GOODS OF WHICH PRICES ARE ADVERTISED BY OTHERS AT LEAST AS LOW, AND IN MOST INSTANCES CONSIDERABLE LOWER

than the advertised prices without misrepresentation We shall certainly do all in our power to make it advantageous and agreeable to all our patrons.

☞ Buyers will be able to judge of the advantages we offer by favoring us with a call.

Country Produce will be taken in Exchange for our Goods at the highest market Price,

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

Farm, Garden & Household.

Answers to Inquiries.

What Constitutes a Thoroughbred Horse?

I wish to inquire through your paper what constitutes a thoroughbred horse; also the origin of a thoroughbred horse. I have seen in the last five years, three different accounts of the origin of said horses and to know which, if either of them, is correct. A. B. Howard.

[The origin of the thoroughbred, or English race horse, dates back to the importation of Arabian horses into England in the reign of James the First in 1603; bred to mares from Spanish and English strains, the former descended from the Barbs of Morocco; the Turkish mares, brought from Hamburg after the seige of Vienna in 1684, the royal mares of Charles the Second, 1660, and Place's White Turk, and Markham Arabian. (For a full and reliable history see Stonehenge on the Horse, ed. 1869, pp. 55.) In England, the modern thoroughbred traces directly to the Stud Book, its registry there being positive evidence of its being a thoroughbred. Generally it is believed that breeding through six generations of pure English racing blood is sufficient to establish a thoroughbred horse; an Eastern or Arabian being at once admitted as of pure blood. Sidney, in his "Book of the Horse," pp. 12, defines thoroughbred as meaning "that a horse's pedigree can be traced for generations from sires and mares of English pure blood, or from Arabs Barbs or Persians, recorded in the Stud Book."—Ed.]

Flower Culture upon the Farm.

The love of flowers and their cultivation is said to be an evidence of a high state of civilization, and prove the elements of progress are at work. One has said: "Flowers are the steady, impartial friends of all. They gladden the sick room, and cheer the dusty way of the weary traveler." Flowers by the roadside, as well as in the garden, are therefore desirable. But we have a word to say, especially concerning their cultivation in the garden, and about the house. There is no farmer, and hardly any person, who cannot have a bit of land for ornamental gardening without being much the poorer for it. And the attractiveness of the farm and vegetable garden may be greatly added to by tastefully placing here and there, a bed or cluster of flowers. By cultivating and studying their structure, the farmer is both improving his intellect, and cultivating one of the fine arts.

Nothing can make a thing more dear to memory, than when it is associated in recollection with flowers; and the pleasures of childhood are greatly enriched by having been spent among them. Children whose home has been among flower beds, will, as they grow old, ever revert with pleasant memories, to the old homestead enveloped in foliage and flowers.

Strange as to some it may seem, we believe with others, that the cultivation of flowers aids in cultivating the imaginative and poetical.

Shade trees and flowers, in my judgment, lend much enchantment and solid value to the farm; and to every man who possesses land, be the amount what it may, we would say, do all you can to beautify it by the cultivation of foliage and flowers; at least do not fail to make room for a little flower bed in the garden. Flowers and vegetables will agree, and can be grown successfully, and readily together. Such a blending is certainly attractive, and will be a source of much enjoyment.

Household Recipes.

A feverish thirst that refuses to be quenched by drinking water may be alleyed in the following manner: Throw a slice of bread upon burning coals, and when it is all aflame throw it into a tumbler of water. This remedy has been tested and proved good.

To Mull Ale.

Take a pint of good strong ale; put it into a saucepan with three or four cloves and a little nutmeg and set it over the fire; when it boils, take it off; beat three eggs well and mix them with a little cold ale; then put it in the ale and pour it in and out of the saucepan several times, to prevent the eggs curdling; then set it over a slow fire and warm it a little; then take it off and pour it backwards and forewards again and warm it in this manner three or four times, till it is quite hot and thick; then serve it up with dry toast; add any kind of spirits, if you think proper; also a piece of fresh butter, the latter to be put in with the eggs. Sweeten to taste.

Vermicelli Pudding.

Into a pint and a half of boiling milk, drop four ounce of fresh vermicelli, and keep it simmering, and stir gently ten minutes; when it will have become very thick, then mix with it three ounces and a half of sugar, two ounces of butter and a little salt. When the whole is well blended, pour it out; beat it for a few minutes to cool it; then add by degrees four well-beaten eggs, the grated rind of a lemon, and, just before it goes into the oven, a small glass of brandy; pour a little clarified butter over the top; bake it from half to three quarters of an hour.

Omelette Souffee.

Separate the yolks from the whites of six eggs; mix with the yolks four spoonfuls of powdered sugar, half a lemon-rind chopped fine (or vanilla); beat up. Then beat up the whites of the eggs, mix them lightly with the yolks, without breaking the latter too much; butter the bottom of a dish, pour in the omelette, cover it with sugar, and cook in the oven. Seven or eight minutes suffices to cook it. When the omelette rises and is a fine color, serve it promptly.

Belvidere Cakes.

The size of a breakfast plate. One quart of flour, four eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, a piece of lard the same size. Mix the butter and lard well with the flour; beat the eggs very light in a pint bowl. Fill it up with cold milk; then pour it gradually into a tolersbly stiff dough. Add a full teaspoonful of salt, and work briskly for eight or ten minutes; if worked too long it will fall. Cut off squares of the dough with a knife the size that you wish your cakes to be, roll them out, and bake in a quick oven.

Clouds.

Last summer I spent a few weeks in the country with some friends. It was their custom to rise with the lark—like all other industrious farmers—and it's worth one's while to arise with the first rays of the sun to watch the clouds. First you see the cloud, called the Cumulus, moving about gathering all of the smaller clouds together until it presents the appearance of distant hills covered with snow. This is the summer day cloud, and is formed from the invisible vapors that rise from the surface during the night. With the increasing warmth of the day more vapor is carried upward, and these piles of clouds increase in height and density until they finally return to the earth again in the form of rain. Then the Stratus (this is the cloud of night and winter, though not limited to these periods any more than the Cumulus is to that of day) is at times suddenly produced, overspreading the heavens in a few minutes, caused by the temperature of the air falling. It falls lower than other clouds, creeping along the valleys at night like a spectre and vanishing with the return of day.

The Cirrus is a feathery-formed cloud, and it extends in long, slender fibers, and again in parallel stripes from one extremity of the heavens to the other. Its appearance in fibers has often caused the name of curl cloud to be applied to it. It is certainly a beautiful cloud, as it takes so many different forms and loooks so feathery and light. No clouds are seen so elevated as the Ciri. From high summits, where one looks down upon the piles of Cumli, the fleecy Ciri are seen floating as far off apparently in the ether as when first observed from the base of the mountain. Little is known of the causes that produce the brilliant and varied colors often seen in the sky, particularly at sunset; they are probably, however, connected with the agneous vapor contained in the atmosphere. But the most beautiful color of all to my eye is the delicate roseate hue, caused by the reflection from the surface of the distant hills.

N. S. B.

RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DEscription, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICK, SON & CO., 724 Chestnut St. Phil. Agents National Rubber Co. 23-48t

IVIN'S PATENT HAIR CRIMPERS, adopted by all the queens of fashion. Send for circular. E. IVINS, No. 2903 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 47-6m

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JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO,

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. ..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't. .....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-1f

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-4-1f

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD,

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. G. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-15-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG, A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.

☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, in the McClain Block, on the second floor, opposite the Bush House. Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. v8-23-1y

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

DR. E. I. KIRK.

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LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

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5-16-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP

Enquire at this office

If you want Bill-Heads,
If you want Envelopes,
If you want Statements,
If you want Note Heads,
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If you want Invitation Cards,
If you want Business Cards,
If you want Pamphlets printed,
If you want Business Circulars,
If you want job printing of any description in as good style as at any other Job Printing Establishment in the country, and at very moderate prices, leave your orders at the REPUBLICAN office, where they will be attended to. Job printing of every description done neatly, cheaply and quickly.

Bakeries.

NEW BAKERY.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the

KEYSTONE BAKERY,

opposite the depot, Bellefonte, Pa., I am now prepared to furnish families with the best of

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD,
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES,
PIES, PIES, PIES, PIES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
COFFECTIONERIES, ETC,
CONFECT. ONERIES, ETC.
CONFECTIONERIES, ETC.

all guaranteed to be fresh and pure. I have employed Mr. John Dawson, who is acknowledged to be the best baker in town, to take charge of the bakery, and at all times I will strive to give entire satisfaction to my customers. v8-26-1y A. H. COX.

BREAD EATERS, ATTENTION.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

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DRUGGIST,

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Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

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COCHRAN & GILLESPIE,

LEAF AND MANUFACTURED

TOBACCO

Cigars, Etc.,

NO. 255 MARKET STREET

(NORTH SIDE)

PHILADELPHIA.

v8-31-1y

T. D. KELLOGG,

General Advertising Agent,

5 Beekman St., New York.

v8no46 1y

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The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

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Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

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Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

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All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,

47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelt & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster Street, N. Y. 8-50-6m

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,

Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of

GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES

v8-12-1

H. M. Herrington,

--RE-OPENED.--

A New Thing in an Old Place.

The Bellefonte public and the people of the county generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established

DRUG STORE,

late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks & Brother's hardware emporium, is re-opened for business, re-stocked and fitted out with the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Perfumeries, Dye-Stuffs, Notions

and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug store.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours of the Day

or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line. The undersigned hopes, by strict attention on to business, to merit and receive patronage.

H. M. HERRINGTON, Agent.

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

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—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

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Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

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BUREAUS,
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LOUNGES,
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of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

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Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices, kept constantly on hand. Also coffins manufactured to order.

v6-n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

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SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

Household Furniture,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER will be found at low prices. v6-n10

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HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE,

ON LAMB STREET,

In Borough of Bellefonte.

Will be sold at private sale, cheap for cash, a house and lot on the east end of Lamb street, now owned and occupied by Thomas Rhoads. The house contains seven rooms, is two stories high, and in good repair. There is also an unfinished house on the back end of the lot that could be put in order and rented for seventy-five dollars; the other would readily rent for two hundred dollars.

There is on the lot also all necessary outbuildings, and a large lot of fine fruit trees. In fact, it is one of the cheapest and most desirable properties for sale in this county. Call soon for terms, etc., on Thomas Rhoads. Immediate possession given if desired.

The household furniture will also be sold upon favorable terms. 44-tf

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment which we furnish. $66 dollars per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 9-8-1y

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For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will present the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit, but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

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Balsamic Cough Syrup.

NO NEED

CHILD DIE

OF CROUP,

If this Syrup is used in time.

It will cure
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
SPITTING OF BLOOD,
DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING,
PAINS AND WEAKNESS of the BREAST,
WHOOPING COUGH,
COLDS, COUGHS, Etc.

SHRINER'S SYRUP is the prescription of Dr. John Swope, one of the most eminent Physicians of Maryland, and used in his practice, for both adults and children, for forty years.

It will give satisfaction. Test its merits by trying it.

Price 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

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Those desiring a first-class workman are requested to give him a call. 8-16-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 8-50-6m

SOLOMON DERR,—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

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Insurance effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

9 9-1y GEORGE L. POTTER,
(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

Miscellaneous.

The Study of Nature.

A knowledge of the natural sciences should not only be regarded one of the leading parts of a thorough education; but an intelligent acquaintance with nature, and a love for the study of natural objects, will, in many ways, contribute to one's happiness, enjoyment, and health, when other studies and pursuits not only offer no attractions, but are, in many cases, only a "weariness of the flesh." The study of books as such is certainly enervating in the extreme, conducing to inactivity, and consequently, too often producing ill health. But a study of nature, through the judicious guidance of books, calls one out of doors into the sunshine and air, brings into requisition physical faculties, the activity of which promotes healthfulness, and gives harmonious poise to the mental and physical organization. Persons endowed with gifted minds are frequently miserable in health, because they do not have sufficient physical exercise, and see nothing out of doors to invite them away from the seclusion of quiet rooms and persistent study; and, if the health is impaired, persons are wholly unfitted for the enjoyment of anything. Walking and riding have little in themselves to amuse, and offer little in the way of occupying the mind or affording information. But how different from this, if one is familiar with nature, has a love for natural objects, and a familiarity with the correct principles of its study! The person, if well, is liable to keep so, if ill, is led out into the very source of health, away from that which conduces to sickness—the field, the air, the sunshine, all of which aid in imparting strength of body, while the mind, occupied with that which it loves, is not dwelling upon the bodily infirmities which only destroys its activity. Hundreds who now languish in illness at home, or pine in despondency in a favored clime abroad, would prolong life and add to its enjoyment, if they would but cultivate a love for nature, become interested in its study, and keep much out of doors in pursuit of the pleasures which a knowledge of it would give. Every fall many northerners go south to avoid our severe winters; but how much better off they are in a strange locality, if they have a love for the study of natural objects, is told in a letter from Florida, written by that distinguished naturalist-sportsman, Mr. Geo. A. Boardman, of Calais, to the *Forest and Stream*, in which he says: "Without a taste for natural history, botany, shooting, fishing collecting, &c., a winter life in Florida is a monotonous one; but if persons can combine amusement and instruction, they need seldom know a dull hour. I often meet persons afflicted with mortal diseases, prolonging their lives far beyond what their condition warranted, by taking to the study of natural science, or engaging in useful occupation which kept their mind and body constantly employed in healthy and improving studies; and I have always observed that persons of inactive minds who see nothing to interest or instruct, but who sit about the hotels and find fault, hasten the fatal termination." We have in mind now a young lady from Maine, who is spending this, her second winter, in Georgia, on a plantation where she is the only white person, who is never idle, and always happy because she has something to do. Her love for natural history causes her to find enjoyment in the study of plants and flowers; and her love for humanity induces her to teach the blacks upon the plantation, finding in their desire for knowledge ample compensation for the effort involved. How happy could others become, how much good they could do, if they found in the study of nature and the benefit of humanity a full reward for every effort in either direction. Well does that gentle essayist, John Brougham, in his "Wake-Robin," describe the pleasures of a study of nature, in speaking of the pursuit of ornithology, and which is equally applicable to every other branch of this attractive study:—

"There is a fascination about it quite over-powering. It fits so well with other things—with fishing, hunting, farming, walking, camping out—with all that takes one to the fields and woods. One may go blackberrying and make some rare discovery; or, while driving his cow to pasture, hear a new song, or make a new observation. Secrets lurk on all sides. There is news in every bush. Expectation is ever on tiptoe. What no man ever saw before may the next moment be revealed to you. What a new interest the woods have! How you long to explore every nook and corner of them. You would even find consolation in being lost in them. You could hear the night birds and the owls, and, in your wanderings, might stumble upon some unknown specimen. In all excursions to the woods or to the shores, the student has an advantage over his companions. He, indeed, kills two birds with one stone, and sometimes three. If others wander, he can never go out of his way. His game is everywhere. The cawing of a crow makes him feel at home, while a new note or a new song drowns all care. Audobon, on the desolate coast of Labrador, is happier than any king ever was, and on shipboard is nearly cured of his sea-sickness when a new gull appears in sight."

A Night at a Japanese Inn.

We entered the village, which was once a city containing over a million of inhabitants, and put up at a native hotel, kept in native style. Obeying the custom of undressing the feet, we passed many guests sitting upon mats and making the chopsticks fly in a way that would make a Yankee envious even in a railroad eating-house. Up stairs we went, and were shown into a room whose walls consisted merely of paper, partitioning one room from another, but which were scrupulously clean. Ordering supper and some native wine, we were quickly served by a good looking maid. While waiting the result of our order, we were served with pastry, and with some sack-ee; also a bowl containing live coals, together with pipes; after which, giving us time to smoke, the courses began with fish, not cooked enough for our taste; then eggs, chicken, sweet potatoes, rice and tea. No bread was served us, nor butter; but as the tea was remarkably fine, and as the eggs, though small, were duly seasoned with rock salt, we made a good meal, rendered awkward by lack of experience in using the chopsticks, which were pencil-shaped, and used by holding or pressing the food between the ends, the guests meanwhile peeping through the partitions and giggling at our frantic efforts to eat gracefully. While eating supper the governor of the place sent a constable to obtain our name and residence, that we might be under police protection, we being the first white men that ever spent a night in the place. Supper being over, we took a short walk through the town, and as there were many pilgrims in the place who had never seen a Caucasian before, we were the "observed of all observers," especially our friend, an Englishman, who is six feet two inches in his stocking feet, making him a giant among them. Going back to the hotel, our friend asked us if we wished a bath and shampoo. Answering in the affirmative, he gave the order; and hearing a low and somewhat sad whistle, which we had heard both by day and night in Yokohama—and which, though it had excited our curiosity, we had failed to inquire the reason of—he went into the street and brought in a blind man, who he said was to do the shampooing. The bath being ready, we went down stairs and were shown into a room, whose wet floor proved it to be in constant use. After finishing our bath we donned our gown and returned to our room, where the "blind man" took us in charge. Commencing with our feet he knuckled us all over, prying in between every joint and muscle of our back and limbs, except the region of the chest, and which, after he was through, made us feel as limber as an acrobat. These shampooers, it is said, are made blind in their childhood, that they may ply their vocation without injuring the susceptibilities of any one. The sun rose unclouded the next morning, and after a breakfast served on the floor similar in quality to the supper of the evening before, we paid our bill, which amounted to $1.75—this for both of us, including our wine.

A Mexican Paradise.

Such a tranquil three days on the Mississippi, which was an autumn flood, and revealed himself as indeed the King of Waters! Such delightful three days in hospitable New Orleans! Might it not be possible to tarry even here? "No," cried the inexorable George. "We have put our hand to the plow. Who will turn back?" Two days of abject wretchedness of the Gulf of Mexico! "Why were we born? Why did we not die before we left solid land?" And then the light house at Vera Cruz.

"Lo, land! and all was well."

What a splendid city! Why had no one told them of this queen on the sea shore? Red and white towers, cupolas, battlements! It was all like a story book. When they landed, to be sure, it was not quite so big a place as they had fancied from all this show; but for this they did not care. To land—that was enough. Had they landed on a sand pit they would have been in heaven. No more swaying to and fro as they lay in bed; no more stumbling to and fro as they walked. They refused the amazed Mexicans who wanted them to ride to the hotel. To walk steadily was in itself a luxury.

And then it was not long before the men had selected the little caravan of horses and mules which were to carry them on their voyage of discovery. Some valley of paradise, where a man could change his climate from midwinter to midsummer by a journey of a mile. Did the consul happen to have heard of any such valley?

Had he heard of them? He had heard of fifty. He had not, indeed, heard of much else. How could he help hearing of them?

Could the consul, then, recommend one or two valleys that might be for sale? Or was it, perhaps, impossible to buy a foothold in such an Eden?

For sale! There was nothing in the country, so far as the friend knew, to whom the consul presented them, which was not for sale. Anywhere in Queretaro; or why should they not go to the Baxio? No; that was too flat and too far off. There were pretty places around Xalapa. Oh, plenty of plantations for sale. But they need not go so far. Anywhere on the rise of Chiquihiti.

Was the friend quite sure that there were no plumbers in the regions he named?

"Never a plumber in Mexico."

Any life insurance men?

"Not one." The prudent man did not add, "Risk too high."

Were the public schools graded schools or district schools?

"Not a public school in six provinces."

"Would the neighbors be offended if we do not call?"

"Cut you throat if you did."

Did the friend think there would be many tramps?

The friend seemed more doubtful here but suggested that the occasional use of a six shooter reduced the number, and gave a certain reputation to the premises where it was employed which diminished much tramping afterward, and said the law did not object to this method.

They returned to a supper of fish, for which Vera Cruz is celebrated. "If what the man says be true," said Ingham, "we must be very near heaven."—[Harper's Magazine for March.

The three Younger boys, who have been sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of the bank cashier at Northfield, Minn., pleaded guilty so as to secure the milder sentence under the State law. They took it coolly. "Oh," said Cole, "we might spend five or six thousand dollars fighting the indictments, and perhaps get a verdict of murder in the second degree, which would have been the same as though we plead guilty, and if a verdict of murder in the third degree was found, that would be thirty years, which would be about the same thing." He also said he had seen most of this world and might as well retire any way.

"You haven't got such a thing as a pair of old trowsers, have you?" "No, my man," said the merchant. "I don't keep my wardrobe in my counting-house." "Where do you live?" rejoined Pat, "and I'll call in the morning and get the ould pair ye have on."

Medical.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Vegetine

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

Vegetine

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L PETTINGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co, 10 State st. Boston

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut St.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—Through the advise and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking Vegetine for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

AI GILMAN, 468 Broadway.

To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

7-1m

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS are the surest and safest remedy for ladies in delicate health. 9-1 6m

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Alleger, Bowlby & Co's STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in Tone and Power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives Universal Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute-like note to a volume of sound

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietors have noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and direct their practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and their experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has all

The Latest Improvements

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP.

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A Beautiful Piece of Furniture

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and is sold at extremely

LOW PRICES

For cash. Second-hand instruments taken in Exchange.

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Male or female) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc., where there is no agent for the Star Organ. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturers,

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1877— —1877

Spring & Summer Season

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Hats, Caps & Shirts.

Cash Sales and Small Profits.

We will make a Good Suit—To your own exact measure—from all-wool fabric—guaranteed fit or no sale—for..... $20 00

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We will sell better Hats and Caps for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell fine Suits for less money than elsewhere.
We will sell anything in our store cheaper than elsewhere.
Why will you buy common store clothes when our fine goods are only a trifle higher! Remember, a good fit guaranteed or no sale.
Orders solicited now for clothing.

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Mechanics,

all people save money by buying fine clothing of

MONTGOMERY & CO.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

9-4-tf

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, you want permanent, profitable work, address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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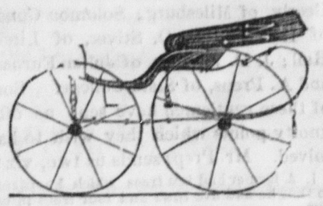

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AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

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Stoves and Tinware.

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TIN WARE

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BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactor

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

Miscellaneous.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.* 8 50-6m

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. E A. WILSON,
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Prices reduced from 90 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address

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Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

Murray Hill Publishing Co

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TWO HAND-BOOKS FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS of both sexes, particularly Paralysis, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and all nervous derangements their Cause and Cure. This Essay will be found deeply interesting to all nervous sufferers. BOTH or EITHER of the foregoing HAND-BOOKS sent FREE to any address. Address with stamp, N. Y. P. Co., Bedford, Mass

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SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES;
PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT,
HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND
IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the Hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B. There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists.

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90. G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 158, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 2 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——If you want to become acquainted with two of the most gentlemanly clerks in town call and see the Teats brothers at Sechler & Co.'s, in the Bush House Block.

——A handsome walnut case stereoscope with one dozen views all for one dollar and twenty-five cents, at Welch's cheap book and stationery store, No. 1, Humes' block. 10 2t

——Mr. Clarence Johnston, the genial and efficient clerk of the St. Elmo hotel, Philadelphia, who has been at home on a short visit, returned yesterday. While here he made his headquarters with his father at the Brockerhoff House.

——If you don't believe that a package of nice white envelopes can be bought for 5 cents, call at Welch's book store, next door to the post-office and see for yourselves. Extra fine white envelopes only 9 cents a pack. Also, good and extra note paper at 9 and 12 cents a quire.

——A traveling troupe of singers, composed entirely of young men, passed about the streets last Wednesday evening singing at different houses. On Thursday night they gave an entertainment at Reynolds' Hall. They charged 35 cents admission and took in about $45. Their singing was said to be very creditable.

——William McFarlane, who was the Republican candidate for the legislature last fall, has met with an accident from which we hope he may soon recover. In attempting to step into his carriage his horse started prematurely, throwing Mr. McFarlane to the ground so violently as to cause a fracture of the thigh.

——The devil in the Clearfield *Republican* office was cutting paper for a job one day last week, and yelled across the room to the editor: "Shall I cut this paper 8 x 7?" That was too much for Mr. Goodlander, and the way that devil was intimidated and bulldozed brings us back to the days of the political campaign of 1875.—[Curwensville Times.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—James Harris & Co. are prepared to furnish all kinds of hardware at lowest prices and of best quality. With new firm, new goods, and increased facilities they expect to be able to meet all reasonable demands, and are determined not to be undersold by any one. Give them a call before purchasing.

——The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in their rooms last Sabbath afternoon at four o'clock. This was also the general meeting, and the rooms were crowded to their utmost capacity, all the standing room being occupied, and the audience being composed largely of ladies. Short addresses were made by the Rev. Laurie and Mr. James Harris.

——Miss Rosa A. Woods and Miss Laura Graham will teach a summer private school in the public school buildings, commencing the first Monday morning in May, and continuing two months. The price of tuition is put so low as to be no obstacle to any one sending their children, the price being $2.50 per term for each pupil. The reputation of these ladies as teachers is well established in this vicinity, and we have no doubt that they will have a large and flourishing school. Success to them.

——It may interest our lady readers to know how Mrs. Hayes dressed for the inauguration. The inaugural dress was of elegant black silk, cut princesse in style, and was high in the throat, with long sleeves, and, of course, full train. It was trimmed with black velvet, blue satin and Valenciennes lace, and although rich and elegant, is pronounced very plain. The cost was $500. The evening or reception dress was of Quaker gray, with corsage waist, square neck, demi-sleeves and full train. It was trimmed with Valenciennes lace, fringe and flowers, and cost $300. The morning dress was of blue cashmere, handsomely trimmed with silk of the same shade, with fringe to match, with demi-train and princess polonaise.

——Go to Sechler's for your confectionery.

BRAIN WORK.—In our last issue we propounded the following problem to our readers:

Having a board exactly 16 inches long and 9 inches wide, how could you cut it once in two that the two pieces may be so placed together as to form a board precisely 12 inches square?

The first correct solution which we received to the above was sent us by C. T. Gerberick, Esq. We have also received correct answers from Robert Beerly, of Milesburg; Solomon Condy, of Howard; P. O. Stiver, of Linden Hall; J. D. Parsons, of Julian Furnace, and A. Preps, of State College. Some of these gentlemen have sent us other knotty points which they wish to have solved. Mr. Preps sends us two, viz:

1. A farmer had ten trees which he planted so that he had five rows and four trees in each row.

2. The same farmer planted thirteen trees so that he had sixteen rows with three or five trees in each row.

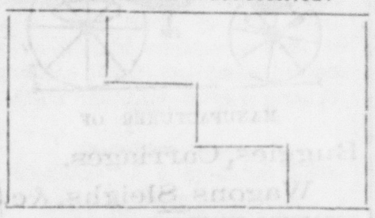
How were each of these orchards arranged?

Mr. Solomon Condy, of Howard, wants to know how we would bore a square hole with a common auger. This question should be answered by some of our mechanics. It is not to be supposed that an editor knows how to bore square holes.

C. T. Gerberick proposes the following:

A man owns a square piece of land; takes one-fouth off from one corner for himself; wishes to divide the remaining three-fourths to his four sons in four equal parts, all to be of the same size and same shape.

Since writing the above we have received a solution of the board problem, in last week's paper, from E. B. Green. All these answers have been accompanied with a diagram, illustrating the problem, and we herewith insert one for the benefit of our readers. We do not think it necessary to publish any of the letters which we have received:



——The regular Sunday services of the Presbyterian church, of this place, are being very fully attended. Every week we notice new faces. Those who have strayed away to worship at other shrines are returning to take their old places. This prosperous society is becoming more prosperous. This change is due, not only to the eloquence of the new pastor, but to his untiring efforts in his Master's work. He considers no work too laborious that strengthens the weak or reclaims the wayward. He gave out word a few Sundays ago that, although he devoted certain hours of each day to work, when he did not want to be disturbed by persons calling to visit him on pleasure, yet he was always at leisure, at all times and on all occasions, to talk to those who desired to seek advice and counsel about their soul's welfare. These are the words of an earnest Christian worker. He is always ready to lay aside anything to lend a helping hand to some poor, fallen brother; to direct some trembling sinner to the cross of Christ, that he may acquire those riches which moth nor rust can corrupt—that are imperishable, and cannot pass away. What a noble mission he has to perform! What a glorious crown he will wear when all the jewels, which his efforts have saved, are added to it! With such a worker it is no wonder that the society is on the high road to prosperity.

——A Washington letter-writer says of Mrs. Grant:

"No father ever had so loving a daughter as Mr. Dent; no husband has been blessed with a more unselfish, devoted wife, and no children loved by a mother whose virtues shone more conspicuous than her's. Her domestic affairs have been under her immediate supervision. Three-fourths of her costumes have been made in the house. There has been every comfort necessary for the complete happiness of the family religiously furnished, but no extravagance tolerated; and that she has been to domestics a good mistress is proved by the fact of the same set having remained with her during these nine years. The White House will need large sums of money expended on it to make it habitable. During Mrs. Grant's residence there she made the rooms attractive and homelike, for she is a woman blessed with artistic tastes, and surrounded herself with paintings, bronzes, and various articles of *vertu*, all of which, as they were purchased with means from her private purse, will of course be packed up and removed. The carpets have been turned and pieced and patched until it is difficult to believe that they were not originally rag carpets."

——The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society met at the house of Mrs. W. P. Wilson, on High street, last Friday evening. Mrs. Orbison, the president of the society, and Miss Abby Rankin, secretary, were present and officiated. There were about fifty ladies present. No business of importance was transacted, and no letters from foreign missions were read; but all passed a pleasant evening, the lady hostess sparing no pains in entertaining her guests. These meetings are very pleasant and interesting, and are largely attended.

FOR RENT.—A large stone house on the corner of Allegheny and High streets, now occupied by Rev. Allen. Also the law office now occupied by John I. Irwin. Apply to E. W. Hale, Esq., or William Jones, at the First National Bank.

WANTED.—A panacea that will heal the disappointment of 8 or 7 candidates for the Post-office, and an unlimited number of gaugers and storekeepers. Hurry up "fellers" or you will not get a slice out of this business before the law shall no longer be needed.

——Go to Sechler & Co. for your groceries.

——Joe. says he don't care a — for the post-office. Well, it wouldn't make any difference if he did.

——The neatest and best arranged store in town is Sechler's. If you do not believe it go and see, and you will not doubt us. If you purchase goods there you will find that he sells cheap for cash.

——Tramps and mendicants seem to be on the increase. This nice weather is enticing them out. Our citizens are daily taxed to minister to their wants. There are a great many professional tramps who perhaps should not be encouraged, but no true Christian can, when a man asks for bread, give him a stone.

——John T. Johnston, our post-master, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding last Tuesday week, by what is called a silver wedding. There were lots of people there, and they had a first rate time. Valuable presents were made, but we were unable to obtain a list of them, therefore cannot tell our readers what they were. About one hundred and twenty-five persons were present during the evening, and the universal verdict was, a splendid time. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston did all in their power to make their guests perfectly at home, and succeeded admirably.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR FRUIT.—The warm, sunny days in February serve to swell the fruit-buds to be nipped by subsequent frost. A warm February is very apt to be followed by a failure of the fruit crop. The buds can be kept back by strewing leaves, or straw, or corn fodder, over the ground under the tree, and setting a plank, straw, or fodder, against the trunk of a tree to shield it from the rays of the sun. This would take a good deal of labor for a large orchard, but for a few choice trees it would be light, and labor well bestowed.

——We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm, that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet in hot water, wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is splendid medicine—pleasant to take and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke well the next morning. We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—*Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.*

——The Rev. Laurie, the new pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place, is meeting with grand success in his ministerial labors. It is said that his Wednesday evening prayer meetings are more fully attended than the regular Sunday services of the society formerly were. On last Wednesday evening the house was well filled and the services very interesting. This shows what an earnest Christian worker can do when he pours his whole soul into the work, giving it his entire attention. Mr. Laurie is no idler in his Master's vineyard, and his labors cannot fail to be crowned with abundant success. May the Lord spare him long to be the shepherd to this flock, and a blessing to this community.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—There is no doubt but the present situation of all kinds of business and industry is fearfully depressed, and it behooves every family to look carefully to their expenses. Winter is coming on when children are liable to croup, whooping cough, etc. Coughs and colds will prevail everywhere, and consumption with other throat and lung diseases will carry off many. These diseases should not be neglected. Doctor bills are expensive, and we would advise our people to use BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. It never has failed. One bottle at 75 cents will keep your whole family well during the winter. Two doses will relieve any case. Sold in all towns in the United States, and by your druggists, J. Zellers & Son, and F. Potts Green. 38tf

——A Waterstreet correspondent of the Huntingdon *Local News*, vouches for the truthfulness of the following hog story: About the middle of last September, Peter Tippery, Esq., of Morris township missed one of his hogs; after diligent search, it was given up as lost, strayed or stolen, until the 16th of February, when it was discovered to have been buried in the straw stack, after a lapse of over five months. When missed the hog would have weighed 200 pounds; when relieved of his prison his weight would not have been over 25 pounds—a mere skeleton, unable to stand up. After administering new milk and treating it the Homœopathic principle, by small doses, his hogship went for the *corn in the ear* and is improving and will doubtless recover from his long imprisonment and total abstainment from food or nourishment, save what he got in the straw stack.

SALE REGISTER.—We have printed at the REPUBLICAN office notices of the following public sales:

Thursday, March 22, 1877.—W. H. Goss will sell in Ferguson township, on farm near Rock Spring, known as the Rankin Farm, a lot of personal property, consisting of horses, cows, pigs, and a large lot of farming utensils.

——Sechler & Co. keep the best groceries to be found in town.

TOWNSHIP ACCOUNTS.—The legislature, last winter, by an act approved March 31, 1876, fixed the time for the annual meeting of the auditors of the several townships and boroughs to settle accounts, on the second Monday in April. It was formerly fixed for the first Monday in June.

ATTACHMENT OF WAGES.—A bill now before the Legislature provides that grocers and all butchers in this commonwealth, in addition to the remedies now provided by law, shall have the right to attach wages and money due for labor, due or owing to such persons as may be indebted to them for groceries, meat, flour, and other necessary articles of food furnished them for the maintenance of their families, not exceeding fifty dollars; and any sum so due may be attached, and shall not be paid to the defendant or defendants until the judgment so had for such amount as may be due upon such attachment shall be satisfied, and justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in such cases.

BRIGHTENING UP.—It is a very hard matter to make people believe that times are brightening while the wolf still lingers at the door, and the gaunt form of poverty throws its dark shadow upon hundreds of quiet hearts. But the fact is nevertheless true that the clouds are lifting, and everywhere the indications are that better times are ahead of us. Of course, the long hoped for season will not break suddenly over our heads like the rising sun, nor will we feel all at once the grip of the bony hands relax. But gradually time will heal the ills that now prevail, and bring us all into the glow of health again. There is no disputing the fact that the sorrows of this winter have been mostly the offshoot of the Presidential troubles. Had the great contest in November last been definitely settled in that month, we should have had a different order of things. Confidence would have prevailed, and as this is all that is really needed to restore activity, we might have seen the industries of the country spring into lively competition, and, as a natural result, a demand for labor created. The hope we have now comes from the peaceful solution of the political difficulties. Already the papers everywhere begin to sound the glad tidings that mills, furnaces, forges, and factories are being put into condition for active operation, and these are only the straws which show which way the wind is blowing. In our immediate locality much depends upon what is doing elsewhere, and when other fields begin to teem with the fruits of toil, our own will have its share in the universal disenthrallment from the pressure of hard times.

A NEW PROPOSED TAX LAW.—If there is a state in the Union that has a meaner or more expensive way of collecting taxes we should like to learn the fact. It is difficult to collect the taxes, and when the collection is forced the burden often falls upon some poor tenant, without any show of reason or justice. There is no law to compel the owner of property to pay the taxes levied against him for his real estate, and the only resort left to the collector is for him to levy upon the goods of the tenant instead. Then again, persons without property can refuse to pay their proportion of the common burden, and there is no power to compel them to undergo any penalty for such refusal. This has been considered an injustice; in the first case to tenants, and in the second to such honest people as meet their taxes as they would any other just indebtedness. To facilitate the collection of borough and school taxes an act has been drawn up by some parties who have taken an interest in the matter, and has been forwarded to Harrisburg with a request from an influential source that it be passed. The proposed law provides that in all boroughs municipal taxes hereafter levied upon real estate shall be a lien on such property, and shall have priority before any judgment, obligation, mortgage, or any other debt or incumbrance. And where no goods are to be obtained sufficient to satisfy the demand of the corporation, then the collector shall be authorized to convey the delinquent to the county jail, the warrant in this case being the same as is given to a collector of state and county taxes.

We like the first part of the proposed law. We can see no reason why the property should not be held for the taxes levied against the same, and we have yet to learn that any other state ever conceived the brilliant idea of taking property to pay a landlord's taxes, upon which the said landlord has no shadow of a claim. The laws evidently were made for the rich, not for the poor. As to the latter provision of the law, we can see no good in putting a poor devil in jail who has no money to pay taxes. Such a proceedure would only bring about misery and deeper want. How could any other than a feeling of spite be reached by putting a debtor in jail. He would be taken from active work and forced to idleness, his family deprived of his support, and after all the tax unpaid. A law to make property pay the taxes would be right, but to tack on it any provision to further oppress the poor would be nonsense.

HALF MOON, March 2, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Having noticed for some weeks past letters in the REPUBLICAN from different parts of the county, I thought perhaps one from Stormstown might give to the readers of your valuable paper some idea of how things are conducted in the Moon and vicinity. Our town is situated sixteen miles from Bellefonte and seventeen miles from Tyrone in the fertile and rich valley of Half Moon. Our town has never fully recovered from the great fire ten years ago, when there were twenty-seven houses and stables completely destroyed. As for business, in the mercantile line it is a good point. Squire Griffin does quite a thriving business in boots and shoes, tobacco, spices, &c. The mammoth store of W. S. Gray & Co., with the gentlemanly clerk and bookkeeper R. J. P. Gray, does an immense business, and the third one is to be opened by the first day of April in Tompson's store room, by Mr. John, from Mifflin county. We have two physicians, Dr. W. L. Bigelow, who has resided here for some years, and Dr. P. W. Swope, formerly of Altoona, who is a first class physician and surgeon. As we have no railroad or telegraph to our town and only a tri-weekly mail, of course we are always a little late in getting our news from a distance; however, what happens in our town we hear first. Young men are pretty scarce in our town, but young ladies quite numerous, which is one reason why if one of our young mechanics finds it convenient to tarry awhile with his lady love after escorting her home from church, that he need not be guarded by a young man in an adjoining room, with the pretense that his mind was quietly and gently floating along in the land of Nod, for we never knew the young man to be a noctambulist, and always thought the Captain's two large canines were a sufficient guard for his house; but,

"The course of true love never smoothly ran
Since lovely woman first enchanted man."

As for woman suffrage, we claim to be one stride in advance of the convention held in Washington some time ago, of which your valuable correspondent, "Logan," speaks, and Susan B. Anthony had better take one step to the front ere it be too late, as already some of our young ladies are parading our streets in their fathers' costumes—silk hat, high heel boots, &c. Of course, we believe if Susan and her Stormstown admirers were thrust in the balance and weighed they would be found wanting.

The wedding that took place yesterday, March 1, at eleven oclock A. M., at the house of the bride's parents near Stormstown, was rather a gorgeous affair. The happy pair was Mr. Samuel Woodring, of Patton township, to Miss Harriet Houtz, of Half Moon, both of Centre county, Pa. J. H. Griffin, Esq., put on his good clothes and magistrate bearing and did it. Of course, the writer of this was a guest at a distance. Our elections passed off quietly and orderly. The Republicans met in convention one week before the election and nominated a full Republican ticket, each school district sending three delegates to the nomination. The few Democrats that inhabit our township and a few would-be candidates of the Republican faith met and put forth a fusion ticket, the Democrats thinking a half of a pie was better than none. But the day of election came and the votes were counted, and as many mummies on the fusion ticket as there were offices to fill (with the exception of one) went home defeated, the Republicans electing their whole ticket, with the exception of one young man of an unapproachable character. While some few Republicans scratched his name for misstatement of facts, the Democrats and Republican bolters worked desperately and without ceasing to defeat him. They used as argument that he openly declared in favor of building a new school house at Loveville, which was false, and if he had been elected would have made a good director. However, we can console ourselves on two points: first, that he had a respectable vote; and second, the gentleman that was elected over him by a very small majority is a Republican. We often thought that the Republicans might be too severe on the county commissioners, but now we believe with the REPUBLICAN and think they are a damnable set of scoundrels. Why is it that on all other elections before the last one our board got three dollars? The last election was more tedious than the one last fall, and the board got but one dollar and fifty cents and worked until one o'clock. Whether the commissioners put the balance in their pockets for pin money is something we are not able to say. They gave to the judge of the election board of our county, as an example, one of the wards in Bellefonte that got through by eleven oclock. That may be true perhaps, but two-thirds of the citizens of that ward didn't run for office as they did in our township, as our tally sheets will show. Of course the majority of the commissioners are out of that great reform party which exerts itself to save pennies and lose dollars. They had better bring down their own salaries first before taking the wages of the election board. But let them join the party they belong to and sound the chorus "reform" through Centre county, and wrench a salary from the tax-payers of this county that makes them blush when they look a poor, hard working tax-payer in the face. Well they may cry "reform."

CORPORAL.

[We do not know whether the commissioners are to blame for what our correspondent complains about or not. We are always willing to criticise their actions when, in our opinion, they do wrong. We will say, however, that we think in this transaction the commissioners did not contemplate appropriating any of the funds to themselves.—ED.]

——Announcement was made in the Columbia churches on Sunday morning that John Delinger, Jr., a boy of ten years, was missing since Wednesday, the 14th inst. He left school on that day and has not been seen or heard of since. He is large for his age, of light complexion, auburn hair, black overcoat and dark brown skating cap, blue pants, well worn, and boots. Any information addressed to John Delinger, Columbia, Pa, or any of our exchanges copying this notice, will be gratefully appreciated by his heartbroken parents.—[EX.

MARRIED.

GLASGOW—GLENDENING.—On the 11th of February, by the Rev. W. H. Williams, Wm. D. Glasgow, of Pennsylvania State College, to Miss May Glendening, of Tyrone, Pa.

DIED.

TIPTON.—Mrs. A. M. Tipton, of Milesburg, Pa., Friday, March 2, aged 76 years and 8 months.

Philadelphia Markets.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 3.

Business generally was very quiet to-day, but prices of the leading articles were without essential change. Cotton was rather dull. In Petroleum there was rather more doing. In Flour there was more inquiry, but prices were unchanged. Wheat continues dull. In Corn there was very little movement. Rye and Oats were unchanged.

FEED.—10 cars of winter and spring wheat bran sold at $18@19 ₩ ton.

GRAIN.—Prime Wheat continues scarce, but prices are unsettled. Sales comprise 5000 bushels, embracing Pennsylvania red at $1.56@1.56; Ohio do. good, at $1.48@1.50; Delaware amber at $1.55@1.58; Pennsylvania amber at $1.55@1.56, and western white at $1.60, as to quality.

RYE sells at 75@76c for southern and 75@80c for Pennsylvania, the latter rate f. o. b. 1000 bushels sold on private terms.

CORN is dull. Sales of 35,000 bushels, including Pennsylvania yellow at 55c; western yellow 55c; high mixed do at 55c; sail at 55½c; western at 55c, and southern at 55c, and 16,000 bushels sail, mixed, on private terms.

OATS are unchanged. 10,000 bushels sold at 42@42c for white and 36@37c ₩ bushel for mixed.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 7, 1877.

As the season advances and gold declines our business people look for a brighter future, and as the Presidential question is settled it is to be hoped that a financial policy will be promulgated at an early day that will restore confidence to the moneyed interests of our great country.

GRAIN.—The wheat market has been very steady during the past month. The advance in the eastern market of two weeks ago has not been well sustained, and our latest advices show that prices are in favor of buyers, the decline being five cents per bushel below the highest prices obtained. It is claimed, however, that the stock of prime and choice wheat in the country is not equal to the amount required for actual consumption before the next crop can be harvested. How near this claim is to the actual facts we have not the data to show, nor do we believe that one man can see very much farther into the future than another. Prices certainly have a downward tendency now.

RYE.—No transactions worthy of note.

CORN.—The supply of corn is still in excess of the demand, and our quotations are barely maintained. The low price in the West, with corresponding low rates of freight as compared with high rates to competing points, necessarily curtails shipments and limits transactions to the detriment of all parties concerned in this community.

OATS.—There is a fair demand for oats, and prices are steady.

HAY.—Hay is in excess of the demand, and prices are irregular.

POTATOES.—There are more potatoes in the country than one would suppose; but prices are well maintained.

APPLES.—Apples sell from 20 to 25 cents per bushel on the streets.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 35
Red wheat	1 [illegible]
Rye per bushel	56
Corn, cob new	45
Corn, shelled old	45
Oats	30
Clover seed	9 00
Flour, retail per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Apples, per bush	25
Butter	25
Cherries, dried, per pound	
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Chickens, per piece	20
Turkeys, per pound	8
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	16
Bacon	12½
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush	$1 & 1 25
Dried Beef	22
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	22
Oranges, per doz	25
Lemons, per doz	50

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 3, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	112¾	112¾
" 5 20 " '65, M. and N	107¾	108¼
" " " '65, J. and J	108	108¼
" " " '67, " "	111¾	112
" " " '68, " "	113	113¼
" 10-40 coupon	110¾	110¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	122¾	123
New 5's, Reg. 1881	109¾	109¾
" " 6 1881	109¾	109¾
Gold	104¾	104¾
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	43¾	43¾
Reading	12¾	12⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	10¾	11
Lehigh Navigation	21¾	21¾
" Valley	44¾	44¾
United R. R. of J	136	137
Oil Creek	6¾	7
Northern Central	20¾	20¾
Central Transportation	37¾	38
Nesquehoning	49	49¾
North Pennsylvania	46	49
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '82	109¾	110